BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE,

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	6207	F.H. Seymour	26th June.
† BUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.I. THAMES	4112	W. J. Nantes	10th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th "
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4206	A. Symons	31st "
B.I. GARTHAGE	6283	M. Delfiorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	21st "
† SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked B.M.I., proceeds to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand Packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th June, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	A. Mitis	3,820	650	1st July 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 180

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th July 1896
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Aug. 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE or VENICE	2nd Class. Rs. 325	Deck. Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1050	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE ON BOARD SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUES BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	21st June 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 15, 1896.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



BOMBAY—3, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W., and 27, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGES secured by P. & O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.
SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.



DES MARITIMES.
NOH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
CALEDONIEN	4222	C. L. Blanc	11th July 1896.
MELBOURNE	4060	C. Bourdon	8th August "
SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept. "
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st " "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
YARRA	DeMaubeuge	4,295	2nd July.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipp at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 11th July.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country House, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 27th June, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th June, at 10 a.m.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 25th June noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Bao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, about the 27th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, about the 25th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S.S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 4th July, calling at Mahe, (Seychelles,) Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th June, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



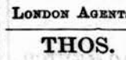
PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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CALCUTTA.
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GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
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PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
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SOVERRIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
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THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.
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BOMBAY & POONA.

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HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Special Invalid BRANDY, 15 years old	per doz.	82 0	91 8
Extra Special Liqueur,	do. per bot.	7 0	8 0
Fine Old Pale Cognac, 3 Star	do. per doz.	52 8	58 8
Old Pale Cognac, 2 Star	do. per doz.	45 8	51 0
Do. do. 1 Star	do. per doz.	39 8	44 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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YOUR CREST
correctly engraved on steel and embossed in colour on a HALF-REAM OF NOTE PAPER WITH ENVELOPES TO MATCH. Rs. 20.

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artistically engraved on steel and embossed in colour on a HALF-REAM OF NOTE PAPER WITH ENVELOPES TO MATCH. Rs. 20.

THE ABOVE CHARGE INCLUDES THE COST OF THE STEEL DIE, WHICH BECOMES THE CUSTOMERS' OWN PROPERTY, NOTE PAPER, ENVELOPES, AND STAMPING.
BEFORE ENGRAVING DIES, A PENCIL SKETCH IS SENT FOR APPROVAL.

VISITING CARDS—GENTLEMEN.
Engraving card-plate, one line, and printing and supplying 100 cards. Rs. 4.

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Engraving card-plate, one line, and printing and supplying 100 cards. Rs. 5.
OTHER LINES, SUCH AS ADDRESS AND CLUB, CHARGED RE. 1 PER LINE EXTRA FOR ENGRAVING.

PRINTING CARDS
From Customers' Own Plates.
100 Gentlemen's Cards and Printing, Rs. 2.
100 Ladies' Cards and Printing, Rs. 2-8.

SUTTON'S
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.
FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED.

A Tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing	20	packets	Rs. 5 0
" " " " "	40	"	" 10 8
" " " " "	60	"	" 22 0
" Flower " " "	16	"	" 5 0
" " " " "	22	"	" 7 8
" " " " "	30	"	" 10 8

LOOSE SEEDS.—All the leading varieties for the season BOTH FLOWER and VEGETABLE at only 4 annas each packet.
DAHLIA BULBS, 16 different sorts from France, grand collection.
CALADIUM BULBS, 50 splendid sorts.
LAWN MOWERS! LAWN MOWERS!!
The Patent Excelsior American is the lightest and the best with all the latest improvements.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE.

PALEKAR AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
BOMBAY.

STENHOUSE WHISKY
The Purest and Mellowest Liqueur Whisky in the Market.
Rs. 36 per doz.
SOLE AGENTS.—PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS.
MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a
SPECIAL DISCOUNT
FOR
CASH ONLY
on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?
Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy, free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
Annas 8 and Re. 1.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.
THE Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting to the utmost extent of our knowledge those artificial aids which, under certain ages, are found to be indispensable to comfort. Cheap Spectacles may be obtained for about half the price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight the economy becomes a very doubtful one.

FOLDERS OR PINCE NEZ.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver. Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	16 0	25 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	32 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	8 0	50 0

RIMLESS FOLDERS.

	Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0
Best Quality Pebbles	10 0

SPECTACLES.

SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	14 0	28 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	18 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

TURNPIN SPECTACLES.

	Steel. Rs. a.	Silver. Rs. a.	Gold. Rs. a.
Best Crown Glass	5 0	16 0	35 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	20 0	46 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	50 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	60 0

RIDING HOOKS.

Best Crown Glass	5 0	18 0	30 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	8 0	20 0	35 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	45 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	50 0

SPORTING OR BILLIARD SPECTACLES.

Best Crown Glass	8 0	20 0	38 0
Fine Quality Pebbles	10 0	22 0	40 0
Marcks & Co.'s Pebbles	12 0	24 0	50 0
Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	16 0	28 0	60 0

LORGNONS OR SPRING HAND GLASSES.
Gold, Rs. 60 to Rs. 120. In Tortoise-shell case, Rs. 20. In Mother o'Pearl case.....Rs. 25
Cheaper Quality. Tortoise-shell Lorgnon.....,, 18
Long handle Tortoise-shell Lorgnon.....,, 32
ROUND EYE CLIPS. In Gold Frame, Rs. 60. Tortoise-shell Frames.....,, 18

SINGLE OR OXFORD EYE-GLASSES.

Gold Mounted Pebble	Rs. 18	Best Crown Glass	Rs. 3-0
Dr. Menist's Pebble	,, 8	Ordinary Glass	,, 1-8

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
DON'T LOSE IT.
TO MAKE ROOM
FOR
FRESH STOCK,
NOW ON WAY FROM HOME,
WE ARE SELLING AT
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES
OUR WRITING BOXES,
CASH BOXES,
DEED AND PAPER BOXES,
FALL FRONTS, CUPBOARDS,
Specially made to suit the requirements of Solicitors' and Lawyers' Offices.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
NO. 37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
OF
(BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE, ESTABLISHED 1815.)
(THE WINE SHIPPERS OF THE EAST.)
CUTLER, PALMER and Co.'s Critically Selected Stock of WINES and SPIRITS, etc., in Bombay Godowns, Comprises High Class WHISKIES, BRANDIES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, PORTS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS, BITTERS and ALE and STOUT in Cask and Bottles.
DETAILED LIST ON APPLICATION.
24, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS AND THE TRADE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING,
NEW GOODS,
BLUE SERGES,
AND
ALL WOOL FLANNELS
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

FLOOR CLOTH.
PRINTED FLOOR CLOTH or "Farsh," is made by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in many Colours and Designs and of Superior Quality.
PATTERNS FREE ON APPLICATION.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 875 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Temperley Line Chartered S. S. "LYNROWAN" has arrived from LONDON, and DISCHARGES in the Victoria Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING for our Countersignature and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damages must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1896.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETAIL PRICE of ICE SOLD at our Factory, Mody Bay, has now been REDUCED to 4 PIES a Pound.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 25th June, 1896.

NOTICE TO TIMBER MERCHANTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BURMA TEAK FOR WORKS IN THE BARODA CITY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the BURMA TEAK required for one year for works carried on under the Baroda City Executive Engineer, and will be received by the Undersigned, up to 2 P.M., of the 6th proximo, when they will be opened.

Each Tender is to be accompanied with Rs. 1,000, British Earnest-money, without which it will not be considered.

Specifications and conditions of contract may be seen in the Office of the Undersigned, or will be forwarded on application.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for the Supply of Teak for the Baroda City Division."

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. Inst. C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

NOTICE is hereby given that NOOR MAHOMED JOOSUB has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to BAI PARVATI, wife of KHAKUBHAI PEERBHOY. All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest in the same by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, in R. Hornby Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and all such claims will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate on the west side of Chamarvada First Row or Israel Mohola Cross Lane, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 113 6-9 square yards, be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1014, New Nos. 6744 and 6745, Old Survey Nos. 292, and 1-292, and new Survey Nos. 2882 and 2883, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under Nos. 19-25 and 26, and now under Ward No. 1743, and Street Nos. 23-23, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the aforesaid Chamarvada First Row or Israel Mohola Cross Lane, on the West by the property of Alcoji Dawoodji Subedar Major, on the North by the house formerly of Khoja Fazal Bala, but now alleged to be of Khalfan Ratansi, and on the South by the house formerly of Rayaibai, widow of Haskel Daniel, and now alleged to be of Khoja Nanji Sajan, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nemchal, widow.

MULJEE AND RAGHAVJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.

REDDAWAY v. BANHAM.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 26TH, 1896.

BY JUDGMENT delivered this day their Lordships unanimously reversed the decision of the Court of Appeal and confirmed the findings of the Jury on the trial of the Action. The questions left to the Jury and their answers thereto were as follows:—

Q. "Does 'Camel-Hair Belting' mean belting made by the Plaintiffs as distinguished from belting made by any other manufacturers?"—A. "YES."

Q. "Or does it mean belting of a particular kind without reference to any particular maker?"—A. "No."

Q. "Do the Defendants so describe their belting as to be likely to mislead purchasers and to lead them to buy the Defendants' belting as and for the belting of the Plaintiffs?"—A. "YES."

Q. "Did the Defendants endeavour to pass off their goods as and for the goods of the Plaintiffs so as to be likely as to deceive purchasers?"—A. "YES."

Their Lordships ordered a Perpetual Injunction, and that the Defendants should pay the costs of the Action and Appeals.

CAUTION:

CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.

MESSRS. REDDAWAY, MANCHESTER, having continuously since the year 1879 applied the term "Camel-Hair" to Belting, such belting having acquired a world-wide reputation, and under that term become universally known as the exclusive manufacture of Messrs. F. Reddaway and Company, certain unscrupulous persons have recently adopted that term to endeavour to pass off their belting as the belting of Messrs. Reddaway and Company. Purchasers and users are warned against this fraud, and are requested to give information to the undersigned as to any cases of deception within their knowledge.

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The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
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SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs. 24,45,110 0 0
Reserves and Rest	" 10,79,540 12 8
Deposits	" 97,16,594 10 5
Bankers Balances	" 11,789 7 6
Bills and Acceptances	" 7,17,569 0 5
Sundries	" 1 13,006 2 11
Total	Rs. 1,40,85,549 13

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs. 9,18,909 10 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	" 4,95,145 9 6
Loans, Bills, Advances	" 1,19,98,429 9 4
Properties, Dead Stock	" 1,93,130 15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	" 5,79,901 1 1
Total	Rs. 1,40,85,549 13 1

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

12 Months at 4½ per cent. Per Annum.
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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
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ESTABLISHED 1863.

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It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

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which ruins their health. KEATING'S WORM TABLETS are PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEATS furnishing both in appearance and taste, a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,455
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,330
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10 p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44to4
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	120	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	300	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	500	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	182½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	118¾
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,160
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	600
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	380
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	168
Khamgaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	90
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	390
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	15	235
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	535
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	182½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	510
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	380
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	70
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16 / 12	200 / 230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,260
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
R. . C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	c.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	300	4 pr. ct.	430
The Tapti Valey	28,000	500	50	...	85
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		680
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	71
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	...	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	915
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	650
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	725
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,820
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,075
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,165
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	820
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	680
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	750
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,280
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	710
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	600
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	740
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	725
Hindustan	575	1,000	1,000	30	850
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	630
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	785
Hope Mills	500	,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Imperial Cotton	700	500	500	dvdRs.15	600
Indian Manfg.	800	1,000	1,000	60	1,320
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	650 / 950
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	790
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	277½
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,135
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	700
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	815
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	915
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	286
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,265
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	3,525
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,800
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	172½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,400
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	710
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	475
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,450
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	1,035
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,260
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,310
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,825
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	1,040
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	405
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	370
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	512½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	730
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	50	500	dvdRs30	740
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	650
...nion Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,080	...	600
Umiashunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	980
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750	100	100	15 / 7½	410
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	1¼	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	164
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,250
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,570
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	76
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,600
Deccan Paper Mills	2,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	2,500	200	200	12	260
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	378
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	300
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	2,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,800	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	6,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	108
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	620
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,070xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		186
Telephone Co.	6,200	25	100	dvdRs1	31

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-2 Nom.
Gold Leaf	„	27-4
Pekin, bar Gold, old	„	27-0
Do. do. new	„	26-14
Australia bar Gold	„	27-0
Bombay bar Gold	„	26-13
Sovereigns	„	17-4
Do. Dragons	„	17-3
Silver	„	96-11
Do.	„	96-14

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 11-45m., 11-13a. Low water, 4-22m., 5-35a. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Brabmani entered, and the steamer Munificent left the dock on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Bhundara, Pachumba, and Nadir entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamer Taif yesterday; the steamer Marquis Bacquehem left the dock on Tuesday, and the steamers Ravenna and Iran yesterday.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A meeting will be held, this evening, at 5-30, in the hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when Mirza Mohammed Behbani, Sheikh-ul-Islam-Zadeh, Munshi to the Anjuman, will read and explain select gazals from the Diwan-e-Hafez.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning, Mr. Kalabhoy Laloobhoy Vakil got into his carriage at the Grant Road Railway station and then asked his coachman to fetch some luggage, when the horse bolted along the Grant Road and down into the Churney Road, where it ran into a labour cart, overturning the carriage and causing damage to the extent of Rs. 50. Mr. Kalabhoy escaped with slight injury.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A LAD.—On the afternoon of the taboot day, a Khoja lad, named Husson Gangji, aged ten, was crossing the road to the south side of the Common Jail, when he was accidentally knocked down by a horse attached to a brougham, belonging to Dawood Vydeena and driven by himself, sustaining a fracture to the shin bone. The lad was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, whence he was taken home by the father.

THEFT AT MESSRS. TREACHER AND COMPANY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hack charged Balla Vithoo, a hamal in the service of Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s Byculla establishment, with theft of a bottle of whisky, valued at Rs. 2-8, the property of his masters. The accused was arrested while leaving the shop with the bottle in his possession. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A GIRL RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.—Heerabai, a Hindu girl, aged seven years, residing with her parents on the Bellasis Road, was, on the afternoon of the taboot day, running across the road, when she was accidentally knocked down and run over by the carriage, belonging to Mr. Cassumbeg Thaverbhoy, of Two Tanks, and driven by his coachman, Kooverji Pema. The girl was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that the carriage had passed over her chest, and that she had sustained some internal injuries. She was detained in the hospital.

A SOLDIER IN TROUBLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hack charged Francis E. Reeves, a private of the East Surrey Regiment, stationed at Agra, but at present on leave in Bombay, before Mr. P. H. Dustur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a pocket-book, containing currency notes, of the value of Rs. 70, and a number of certificates, belonging to John Winlo, a fireman on board the steam-ship Tokio, at present lying in the harbour. On Sunday last, complainant, in company of his fellow mate, named Charles Hill, came on shore, and fell in with the accused and another soldier at Colaba, where they had some drinks. They then proceeded to Kamatipoora, where they were joined by another soldier. They all entered a house of ill-fame, where they had some more liquor. An altercation ensued amongst them, and during the scuffle, the accused Reeves was noticed by a Hindu, named Amrcota, removing the pocket-book from complainant's pocket. They then separated, and while accused, in company of other soldiers, were passing by the Nagpada police chowkey, the Hindu, who had been following them, met Inspector Hack and reported to him about the scuffle and the theft committed by Reeves. Mr. Hack arrested the accused, and brought him to the Byculla police chowkey. Shortly afterwards the complainant reported the theft to the police, and identified accused as the man with whom he had an altercation. Inspector Hack asked accused about the notes, but he denied all knowledge of it. On searching his person, the book was found in his possession. His Worship sentenced Reeves to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Abdul Karim Bhicoo and Nanoo Baddo stood charged with defamation, preferred against them by one Khodabux Majroo, a Mahomedan dyer, residing at Worlee. Mr. Salmon appeared for the prosecution, while accused were defended by Mr. Sealy. From the information filed by complainant, it appears that the first and second accused were dyers, and that the latter was the servant of the former. The second accused's wife had for a long time been asking complainant to run away with her, but he had refused to do so. On the 3rd instant, she came to complainant's chawl, early in the morning, and wanted to live with him. He advised her to go home, but she refused to do so. At 4 p.m., that day, both the accused met complainant, called him a thief, and accused him of having stolen Rs. 80 and a silver ring. They then called a sepoy and marched complainant to a police chowkey. Here, however, they refused to sign the complaint. In consequence of this false accusation, complainant had been outcasted and dismissed from work. In cross-examination, complainant denied all knowledge of second accused's wife, stating that what had been written in the information about her was false. At 4 p.m., that day, accused came with a sepoy looking for his wife, when the latter said that the complainant had enticed her away, and had taken from her Rs. 80 and a silver ring. The complainant's witnesses in their evidence stated that accused No. 2 had told them that somebody had run away with his wife and the money, but he charged no one in particular. His Worship, in discharging the accused, remarked that in the first place accused had not charged complainant specifically with theft, and in the second place he was justified in complaining to the police since his wife had run away with money. Both the accused were discharged.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE RAILWAY ACT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Motichand Nathmal appeared to answer the charge of making a false declaration while forwarding certain goods through the railway, and also of forwarding dangerous goods by the railway. On the 3rd instant, Vaman Krishna, a Hindu servant of Motichand Nathmal, took fourteen packages to be forwarded to Bijapur, and made a declaration in the receipt-form to say what the packages contained. No mention was made about pyrotecnic-matches being contained in the packages. One of the boxes burst open, and it was discovered to contain a quantity of pyrotenic matches. The owner of the articles was then sent for, and Motichand was accordingly summoned along with Vaman. Mr Velinker, pleader, who defended, submitted that Kapurchan Amichand, who was Motichand's constituent, had come to Bombay and made certain purchases. He packed the articles and made over the packages to Motichand, to be forwarded to Bijapur. Amichand had left a list of the articles contained in the packages. Motichand sent the goods to be forwarded, as he was instructed by the constituent. He himself had made no declaration nor was he the owner of the goods, and he could not be charged with making a false declaration. As to forwarding dangerous goods, Mr. Velinker submitted that pyrotecnic matches, which could only strike on the side of the box, did not come under the category of dangerous goods. Again, the word "dangerous goods" was not defined in the Railway Act. Amichund having left the list of articles with Motichund's muccadam, he gave it to Vaman. The latter went to Victoria Terminus and signed the declaration to the effect: "I know the contents of the packages." Vaman Balkrishna was convicted, and fined one and twenty rupees, respectively, on the two charges. There being no evidence against Mr. Velinker's client, he was discharged.

SUSPICIOUS CASE OF THEFT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Meyers prosecuted Ebrahim Futteh Mahomed on a charge of stealing a gold embroidered cap, valued at Rs. 5, the property of Mahomed Abdul Rahiman, a tea shop-keeper, at Telly Gully, Bhendy Bazar Road. Mr. Hugh Sealy defended the accused. In the afternoon of the 17th instant, complainant put his cap on a bench in the shop and went to supply a customer with tea. Accused was then in the shop. About half-an-hour afterwards complainant found the cap missing, and the accused had disappeared. He reported the matter to the police, but nothing was done until the 20th idem, when one Maikab came and informed complainant that the cap had been pledged with a Marwaree by the accused. The police were then informed, and the accused was arrested. Cross-examined by Mr. Sealy, complainant stated that he had bought the cap when old, and paid Re. 1-2 for it, and still he valued it at Rs. 5. He had told the police that the accused had no occupation, but he knew that accused was a victoria driver. He suspected the accused and told the police so, but nothing was done. On the 20th instant, Maikab informed him where the cap was, but he (complainant) could not say how Maikab came to know where the cap had been pledged. There was no ill-feeling between him and accused. After the evidence of some witnesses was recorded, his Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that he had grave doubts as to whether complainant Cassum and Maikab had not got up the case. If the cap had really been stolen, complainant would have informed the police at once; further, if accused had stolen the cap he would not have gone to a strange Marwaree, whose shop was near complainant's, and would have gone alone. It was unlikely that a man in accused's position would have committed the theft of so paltry an article. The court therefore discharged accused.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court, yesterday, and disposed of the following matters:—

RE RUTTONSEY JEWRAJ.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule, which was granted:—

RE TALAKCHAND HARNATH.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, with Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a commission for the examination, at her residence at Poona, of a purdah lady, named Revubai, wife of a Sirdar of the Baroda State. She stated in her affidavit that she was unable to come to Bombay, that she was not in the habit of appearing in public, and she asked that she should be examined at her residence in Poona. Other affidavits were also read to the court, in which it was stated that Revubai was not a purdah lady, but was in the habit of driving about unveiled, both in Bombay and Poona. In a replying affidavit, Revubai stated that she was related to the royal family of Baroda, and she denied the allegations that she was driving about in an open carriage. Whenever she went out, she travelled in a covered conveyance, and had never shown her face in public. In reference to an affidavit of Vithaldas Valabhdas, an attorney's clerk, she denied that he had served her with a rule "nisi." What he had done was to enter her house while she was at prayer, and had then thrown the document at her. The learned counsel said the attorney's clerk had not seen Revubai's face, and had obtained entrance into her house under false pretences, representing that he had come from Baroda on important business. The attorney's clerk, in another affidavit made by him, denied the latter statements, and affirmed that, instead of Revubai being engaged in prayer, she was sitting on the verandah of her room, surrounded by half-a-dozen men, and was not in purdah.

His lordship asked if the difficulty might not be overcome by examining Revubai in chambers.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, for a creditor, said there was no objection to that.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac said the lady had an objection to come down from Poona to Bombay.

His lordship said he had put the suggestion forward as a compromise; as owing to the mass of conflicting matter in the case, he should have to weigh the evidence very carefully before giving a decision.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac remarked that, as the lady was a member of a royal family, it could not be said that the ends of justice would be defeated by her being examined on commission in Poona. His client, however, had no objection to her being examined at her house in Bombay.

Mr. Lang objected to that, remarking that she had only to come a few steps further to the court, and nobody would see her face. The real question was whether his lordship believed she was a purdah lady or not.

His lordship said he would not at that stage, express an opinion on that point; but if he afterwards went into the matter, he might find she was not, and accordingly have to order her to give her evidence in the witness-box. Under the circumstances, his lordship put it to the learned counsel whether his suggestion, that the lady should be examined in chambers, did not offer a suitable solution of the difficulty.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, after consultation, said he was disposed to accept his lordship's suggestion, but asked the court to make an order to that effect, as he did not wish it to be placed on the record that he consented thereto.

His lordship thereupon made an order for the examination of Revubai in chambers a fortnight hence.

On the application of Mr. Lang, the costs of the Official Assignee were ordered to be paid out of the estate.

RE DULLAJEE FUTTEHSING.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an interim order.

Mr. Robertson, for a creditor, said the insolvent was a pensioner of the Akalkote State, but if he was willing to pay Rs. 300 a month to the Official Assignee out of his pension, no objection would be made to the grant of interim order.

Mr. Manker said his client could not at present agree to make the monthly payment to the Official Assignee, but might do so latter on.

His lordship: What do you mean by later on? You are placing yourself in a dangerous position, as I might refuse your application for an interim order altogether.

Mr. Manker said his client would commence to make the monthly instalments after two months.

Mr. Robertson objected to the delay. The insolvent could easily pay Rs. 300 a month at once out of his pension of Rs. 500.

His lordship said he would grant an interim order conditionally on the insolvent undertaking to pay Rs. 250 per month to the Official Assignee.

Mr. Manker said his client was not prepared to accept those terms immediately.

His lordship thereupon refused the application for an interim order, remarking that insolvent evidently wanted to enjoy the whole of his Rs. 500 a month without paying anything to his creditors.

RE ARDASIR HORMUSJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for extension of the interim order with leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted with an extension of the interim order for two months.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

A SANCTION TO PROSECUTE REVOKED.

IMPERATRIX VS. GORDHAN RAICHAND.

THIS was an application by the accused, praying for revision of an order passed by Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, on the 21st March 1896, granting a sanction, under section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for the prosecution of the accused on charges under sections 193 and 209, Indian Penal Code, or such other charge as the trying magistrate might frame against him. Mr. Branson, with Mr. G. S. Rao, appeared for the petitioner.

It was urged on behalf of the petitioner that the sanction was illegally and improperly granted; that it was too vague and indefinite; that the District Judge ought not to have granted it, as it was a mere matter of disputed facts; and that the claim in the civil suit was based on the term of the agreement of 8th July 1891, and was made in perfectly good faith, and in assertion of a right which the petitioner honestly believed he had acquired under the terms of the agreement.

Mr. Justice Strachey, in giving the court's decision, said:—In this case the petitioner applies for the revocation of a sanction which has been granted by the Senior Judge of Ahmedabad for his prosecution upon charges under sections 193 and 209 of the Penal Code. He is alleged to have dishonestly made a false claim, and to have supported it by giving false evidence in a suit which he brought in 1892 against the Secretary of State for India in Council and Major Pengree, the Commanding Officer of a Battery of Artillery, then stationed at Ahmedabad. In that suit he claimed damages for the breach of an agreement under which he had purchased the right of grazing cattle within the Cantonment limits at Ahmedabad. He is said to have falsely deposed that, during August, 1891, he frequently saw horses belonging to Government being allowed to graze on land on which he had under his agreement the exclusive right of grazing cattle; that he also saw the servants of the second defendant cutting and carrying away grass from that land; and that he pointed out both the horses and the grass-cutters to Major Pengree. That statement was denied by Major Pengree, and the District Judge dismissed the suit on the 1st February, 1894, and, on appeal, his decision was confirmed by this court. The present sanction was granted by the District Judge on the 21st March last. Having regard to all the circumstances of the case, and without expressing any opinion as to the truth or falsity of the evidence given by the petitioner, we have come to the conclusion that it is not desirable that the matter should proceed further. The evidence was given as far back as the 5th August, 1893, and related to events occurring in 1891. In any prosecution of the petitioner in regard to those events, Major Pengree would be an absolutely necessary witness. We find, however, that Major Pengree is absent from India on furlough, which will not terminate till next year, and the result of confirming the sanction would, therefore, be a further delay of many months. After the time which has already elapsed from the date of the alleged offence's, and looking to all the circumstances in which the offences are said to have been committed, we do not think that the prosecution should be kept for a further indefinite time hanging over the petitioner's head. We are strengthened in this view by the circumstances that, although the application for sanction was made by the Government pleader at Ahmedadad, presumably under instructions from the British Magistrate, and although notice of the hearing of this petition was sent to the District Magistrate, the Government pleader here has not been instructed to appear in support of the sanction. Under these circumstances we revoke the sanction for the prosecution of the petitioner.

For the reasons stated in the judgment, the sanction to prosecute was revoked.

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO. have in preparation two new volumes of their "Fur and Feather Series." One of them, on the Red Deer, has been undertaken by Cameron of Lochiel, Lord Ebrington, and others. Mr. John Scott-Montagu, M.P., is engaged upon the volume on "Wildfowl." Four volumes of the series have been published, the latest being that on the "Hare," which the Rev. Mr. MacPherson describes generally, which Mr. Lascelles shoots, Mr. Charles Richardson courses, and Messrs. Gibbons and Longman hunt, Colonel Herbert cooks, and Mr. Whymper and two other artists illustrate.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE eighteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, Esplanade Road, Mr. D. Gostling presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report was taken as read:—

Gentlemen,—The directors are glad to present the balance-sheet, which shows a profit of Rs. 27,240-1-3 on the year's working. Notwithstanding the low rate of exchange ruling throughout the year, prices have been considerably reduced, and a comparison with the rates of other firms will show a great advantage in dealing with this company. The debt owing to the company show a satisfactory decrease of over Rs. 11,000 less than last year, and stand at a lower figure than any balance-sheet during the past fourteen years. The balance at credit of profit and loss, the directors have decided to appropriate as follows:—Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent., Rs. 10,500; reserve fund, Rs. 14,000; secretary and manager's commission, Rs. 2,025; and carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 715-1-3;—Rs. 27,240-1-3. Mr. Walker having proceeded to England for six months, the directors have appointed Mr. E. R. Smetham to take his place on the board during his absence. You will be asked to confirm his appointment. Mr. Stevens retires from the board on the present occasion in accordance with the Articles, but offers himself for re-election. Mr. C. E. Nixon, the auditor, also offers himself for re-election.

The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the directors' report, together with the audited accounts made up to the 30th April last, congratulated the shareholders on the success of the year's business, which was, he observed, larger than any year since the company had been in existence, and for the attaining of which great credit was due to the secretary and manager, Mr. F. W. Gymer. The business, exceptionally strong as it had been, had enabled them to set aside a reserve fund (equal to a 9¼ per cent. dividend) for the equalization of dividends. The debts outstanding were Rs. 11,000 less than last year, and they figured in the present balance-sheet lower than any returns for the past fourteen years. Notwithstanding the fact that the prices charged by the company were exceptionally low, the business was never in a better state than at present.

Mr. F. W. Stevens having seconded the motion, it was unanimously carried.

Resolutions in conformity with the recommendations contained in the directors' report having been carried, a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings. An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was then held in which resolutions were passed making certain alterations in the existing Articles of Association, so as to allow of a reduction in the share transfer fees from one rupee to four annas and constituting the holders of 10 shares personally, or by proxy, a quorum at any general meeting.

The usual compliment to the president brought the proceedings to a close.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 21.

Maisey, Lt-Col, Punjab, 30th P I, from leave, from Europe.
Paine, Lt, Punjab, R A, from leave, from England.

JUNE 22.

Stoney, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Mhow.

JUNE 23.

Roberts, Lt, Punjab, 24th P I, on transfer, from Malakand.
Burton, Major, Ms, 25th M I, on leave, from Cannanore.

JUNE 24.

Stewart, Capt, Punjab, 5th Gurkhas, on leave, from Abbottabad.
Alban, Major, Bo, 26th Baluch Regt, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 21.

Maisey, Lt-Col, Punjab, 30th P I, from leave, to Peshawar.

JUNE 23.

Parker, Lt, Bo, 29th B I, on leave, to Australia.
Nicolson, Major-Genl, Bo St ff, off leave, to Mhow.
Elkington, Lt, Bo, R H A, off leave, to Mhow.
Paine, Lt, Punjab, R A, to join, to Kohat.

JUNE 24.

Bedford, Lt, Bengal, 14th Lancers, on leave, to Colombo.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th June, 1896.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. gun drill at the Byculla Head-quarters, to-day, at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
L. J. ROBERTSON, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette*, June 18.)

Mr R Love, offg Depy Commr Multan, is transferred in the same capacity to Gurdaspur, where he assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 12th of June 1896, relieving Mr J R Maconachie, proceeding on furlough.

On return from the furlough to Europe granted to him in Notification No. 170 dated the 24th of February 1896, Capt C S DeButts Martindale, Dist Judge, is appointed to officiate as Divisional Judge of Umballa, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th of June 1896, vice Mr A Kensington, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The Rev J G S Syme, Chaplain of Mian Mir, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, under article 656 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st of July 1896 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

AT 11 A.M.

Motion.

895-88-93 Ardeshir H and D—Jenabai vs Abdulla Rahimtulla Sayani—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

392-95—Daphtary and F—Dayabhai Jemnadas vs Venilal Tapidas—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.
279-95—M H Khan—(for pauper)—Abdoolally Noorbhoy vs Moosajee Adamjee and another—M N Saklatwalla—Part heard.
543-95—James Peace—Ebrahim Guni and another vs Jan Mahomed Ooman—Payne G and S.
551-88—Hiralal and M—Cursondas Govindjee vs Vandravan das Purshotumdas and another—Muljee and R, and Little and Co.
385-95—Jehangir, Dorabjee—Pearjee Khan Mahomed vs Ismail Gool Mahomed and others—Chitnis M and M, In person and Craige L and O.
571-94—J C Cama—Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and another vs Sorabjee Merwanjee Mistri and others—K D Shroff.
423-95—Bicknell M and M—Jumnabai vs Vissondas Ruttonchund—Little and Co.
505-95—Bicknell M and M—Jumnadas Toolsidas vs L W G Rivett Carnac and another—Little and Co.
437-95—Daphtary and F—Sadashiv Anunt Dalvi and others vs Vishwanath Damodhar and others—Little and Co.
323-95—Brown and M—Ruttonjee Jamasjee Mistry vs Hormusjee Jamse jee Mehta—Wadia and G.
398-95—Wadia and G—Hormusjee Jamsetjee Mehta vs Ruttanjee Jamasjee Mistry—Brown and M.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

698-63 M H Khan Foozludin bin Cumroodin vs Aushabai and others Crawford B and Co.
567-90—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samat Singjee vs Dalsukhram Hargowan—Bhaishanker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

For Judgment.

F A Little for Government—In the Matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and Government and Goverdhandas Khimjee—Craigie L and O and Crawford B and Co.

For Consent Decree.

256-94—Bhaishanker and K—Runchordas Vithaldas vs Shri Rookhmani Vahujee Maharaj—Little and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

106-95—J Peace—Balkrishna Shivshanker vs Khoja Mahomed Medi Tharia Topen—Tyabji D and Co—Part heard.
611-94—Wadia and G—Chundoojee Khooshaljee and others vs Poonamchand Krishnajee and others—M L Shroff.
38-95—M L Shroff—Punamchand Krishnajee and others vs Chandoojee Khooshaljee and others—Wadia and G.
522-95—Thakurdas D and C—Ebrahimbhoy Ladhabhai Chotoo vs Gangjibhoy Mowjee—Payne G and S.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

197-93—Muljee and R—Laxmibai vs Jamnabai—Bhaishanker and K.
356-95—Little, N and B—Jugmohandas Vandrawandas and another vs Hajee Sooleman Hajee Soomar—Payne, G and S.
429-95—Payne, G and S—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi—Khunderao and S.

For Further Directions on the Special Commissioner's Report.

579-94—Khunderao and S (for pauper)—Sukur Maloo and others vs Pandoo Bhowani and another—In person.
241-95—Craigie L and O—T A Bulkley and others vs R C H Snow and others—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

For Judgment.

186-94—Chitnis M and M—Chunilal Chotalal and another v Bhookandas Bhagtidas and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
251-96—Hiralal M M and M—Gocuibhoy Moolchund vs Tullockchund Hurnatt and another—Bicknell M and M.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

410-411-68—Craigie L and O—Harrivallabdas Cullandas vs Ootamchand Maneckchand—Bhaishanker and K.—Part heard.

F A Little for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Purshotum Narayen and others—Framjee M and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

632-95—In person—Anandrao Damodhar Wagle vs Haward Bicknell—H Bicknell.
193-95—Edgelow and G—Moorarji Khimjee vs Goolbai—Tyabjee D and Co.
103-96—Craik W and S—Khunderao Raojee vs Luxumon Raoji and others—In person.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or alling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 53, Harringdon Road-London England.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'l'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	26 13	26 0	28 53	26 27
Wednesday, June 24	0 0	0 16	0 13	0 80
Total	26 13	26 16	28 66	27 7
Total fall to June 24, 1895	20 54	15 79	16 91	17 51
Total fall to June 24, 1894	22 99	17 16	17 26	16 73

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 24TH OF JUNE, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·476	WSW	3	99·0	83·5	67	...	1·65	−0·15
Agra	29·514	W	8	95·0	80·7	72	0·08	1·50	−0·13
Cawnpore	29·510	W	8	100·4	84·5	69	..	0·89	...
Allahabad	29·502	W	9	98·6	83·7	59	...	2·65	−0·80
Jhansi	29·564	WSW	8	94·1	80·2	61	0·04	4·00	+1·18
Jacobabad	29·378	E	9	108·9	86·0	63	...	0·05	+0·03
Karachi	29·387	W	17	86·3	76·0	98	6·80	6·81	+6·53
Jeypore	29·540	SW	5	94·1	76·9	82	0·33	1·16	−0·30
Ajmere	29·552	SW	11	85·4	77·6	88	0·32	4·01	+2·68
Deesa	29·536	SSW	25	86·2	75·5	95	0·24	4·81	+3·86
Ahmedabad	29·546	SW	7	86·2	77·6	79	0·44	5·33	...
Bhuj	29·480	WSW	27	81·4	72·9	80	3·45	6·37	+4·94
Rajkot	29·564	WSW	18	82·4	73·7	93	2·08	11·27	+7·91
Veraval	29·632	...	34	84·0	77·3	91	0·29	9·81	...
Neemuch	29·596	WSW	9	83·8	73·7	86	0·04	7·71	+5·27
Indore	29·627	SSW	9	83·2	73·1	82	0·15	4·35	−0·68
Saugor	29·609	W	3	85·3	74·1	76	...	6·02	+1·49
Jubbulpore	29·617	WSW	4	87·9	75·6	80	0·10	9·94	+3·88
Hoshangabad	29·629	SW	4	86·8	73·6	78	0·02	10·22	+4·29
Khandwa	29·641	SW	9	89·2	74·6	78	0·05	8·29	+3·93
Raipur	29·615	WSW	10	91·3	73·6	79	...	11·85	+5·97
Nagpur	29·643	SSW	12	90·8	73·6	77	...	11·69	+5·49
Amraoti	29·663	W	10	91·7	72·3	74	...	11·94	+7·35
Akola	29·648	WSW	13	95·4	74·7	77	...	6·41	+2·58
Surat	29·599	SW	F	86·5	78·6	83	0·26	6·22	−0·57
Malegaon	29·633	W	16	94·0	74·1	81	...	6·10	+2·40
Bombay	29·710	WSW	18	86·1	79·8	87	0·41	26·86	+12·61
Poona	29·711	WSW	19	80·6	72·4	84	0·14	5·92	+2·65
Ahmednagar	29·634	SW	19	80·3	71·4	85	...	7·97	..
Aurangabad	29·651	SW	14	92·3	70·7	63	...	8·75	...
Sholapur	29·731	WSW	18	89·2	73·0	68	...	3·19	−1·04
Ratnagiri	29·753	SSW	12	88·9	77·4	91	0·93	14·77	−9·91
Belgaum	29·787	W	35	76·7	68·3	92	1·57	14·82	+3·92
Goa	29·795	NW	14	87·0	77·4	83	0·33	27·20	...
Karwar	29·808	WSW	9	85·6	75·5	82	0·67	32·50	+3·06
Mangalore	29·842	C	2	78·8	74·4	96	2·04	38·77	+10·24
Calicut	29·841	C	5	79·3	74·0	90	1·24	30·26	+2·38
Cochin	29·869	C	M	80·7	75·2	88	0·07	23·08	+0·30
Bangalore	29·848	WSW	17	78·7	66·8	93	0·02	2·11	−0·77
Secunderabad	29·696	WSW	19	95·6	74·8	64	...	4·61	+0·87
Masulipatam	29·669	NW	15	101·2	84·0	71	...	4·19	−0·27
Bellary	29·761	W	13	90·2	76·8	59	...	0·78	−0·86
Cuddapah	29·756	SW	M	100·8	81·9	64	...	3·20	−0·04
Madras	29·759	WSW	11	103·0	83·0	54	...	1·18	−0·54
Coimbatore	29·816	W	5	81·9	70·8	80	0·04	3·19	+2·00
Trichinopoly	29·781	W	11	98·7	80·7	57	...	0·25	−0·92
Negapatam	29·784	W	11	102·6	80·8	59	...	1·14	+0·18
Colombo	29·852	SSW	7	85·5	76·5	81	0·32	8·20	+1·73
Aden	29·623	SSE	12	93·9	84·3	81	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=0·00 (25·38); G T H=0·16 (26·16); St G H=0·13 (28·23); C P=0·41 (26·86).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces and at Jhansi, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, and Belgaum, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north, and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are steep to very steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been strong to a gale at Bombay, Deesa, Bhuj, Veraval, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, and Bellary. This morning the wind velocity was 28 miles an hour at Secunderabad, 24 at Veraval, 22 at Allahabad, 18 at Deesa, Bhuj and Malegaon, and 16 at Trichinopoly, Bellary, Karwar, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Rajkot and Agra. The maximum temperature is largely in excess of the normal at Negapatam, and the minimum 3° in excess at Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Very heavy rain has fallen at Karachi (6·80"), heavy at Bhuj (3·45"), Rajkot (2·08") and Mangalore (2·04"), over an inch at Belgaum (1·57") and Calicut (1·24"), and light to moderate showers at Jeypur, Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Veraval, Indore, Surat, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, and Colombo. The abnormal chart indicates that the storm, whose centre lay somewhere between Deesa and Jacobabad yesterday, has moved westwards and now lies a little to the north of Karachi, where the abnormal deficiency amounts to a little more than a tenth and a half. In consequence of this, the monsoon is blowing strong on and off the West Coast between Bombay and Karachi, and is giving heavy rain in Kathiawar, Cutch and Lower Sind. The baric gradients are very steep, and strong squally winds with moderate gales are likely to blow on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Bombay. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is weak, being 2-3rds of its average strength, but as the isobars indicate slightly unsettled weather on and off the Malabar Coast rain is probable on that coast. Between Bombay and Karwar it is fairly normal, and rain is to be expected. In Cutch and Sind the weather is disturbed, and more or less heavy rain is likely to fall. Yesterday's telegram from Seychelles reports "light south-east trades, and fine weather with passing clouds." To-day's telegram from Scychelles reports "light N.-E. winds, fine clear weather, and that season up to date unusual, and weather of June more like that of May."

The s.s. Bhopal left Aden on the 16th, and reports having experienced up to latitude 14° N., longitude 52° E., at midnight on the 17th light southerly and variable winds and fine weather; thence to her arrival in Port at 5 a.m. on the 23rd, moderate to strong monsoon gale, very high rough confused sea, and passing heavy squalls with rain.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

Wednesday's observations:—Pressure has increased rapidly in Upper Sind, Rajputana, and Kathiawar, and abnormal conditions in these areas, have almost passed away. Pressure is lowest to-day in the Indus valley and is in considerable defect in Sind. Heavy rain has fallen in Lower Sind and Cutch, and thunder showers in Baluchistan. Karachi reports large fall of seven inches, in Bhuj three, in Hyderabad and Abu two, light to moderate rain has fallen in Rajputana and West Coast. Pressure has given way briskly in north of the Bay, and a depression is apparently forming over South and Central Bengal, moderate to heavy rain has fallen in Burma, South Bengal, and Chota-Nagpur. Heaviest falls are six inches in Hazaribagh, five in the Diamond Island, three in Moulmein and Balasore, and light local showers have fallen in the N.-W. P. and South-East Punjab and adjacent hills. Chakrata reports three inches in Raaikhet, and one in Bombay. Current has fallen to normal strength, and will probably only give light to moderate rain on the West Coast, Rajputana, South-East of the Punjab, Sind, and Baluchistan, and local showers in Central India. Weather in the Bay and Bengal depends on development depression, but moderate to heavy rain probably in Burma and South Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd June 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·650
Temperature of the Air	degrees	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·8
Dew Point		77·5
Relative humidity of Air		0·857
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	86·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		75·3
General Directions of wind*		W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	456
Fall of Rain		0·80
Total fall during month		26·81
" year		27·07
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th		0·05

Vanity Fair says, that the Duke of York's absence from the Czar's coronation was due to the fact that his life would have been in danger. The statement is made that the Russian "Third Section" refused to be answerable for the Duke's safety because of his absurd likeness to his cousin. The Duke's presence would have meant guarding two Czars, and the authorities were unable to see their way to double their difficult work.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Kt of St John, 2,254 tons, Captain A F H Billett, cleared yesterday for China and Japan, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE s s Kt of St George, 2,999 tons, Captain J B Bevis, cleared yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo and Captain Ross and Captain Brooks as passengers.

THE s s Emir, 2,606 tons, Captain J Robson, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Karachee (21st June), with the same bottom cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co. During the voyage the Emir experienced stormy weather.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	City of Edinburg	2202	Bailey	Karachi		Forbes & Co
C	Ehrenfels	1827	Ziegenmeyer	Kurrachee		Glade & Co
D	Australia	2321	Tait	Glasgow		W & A Graham
E	Kt of St John	2254	Billett	Japan	25-6	Tata & Sons
G	Henzada	1341	Kerr	Rangoon	27-6	M M & Co
H & J	H M S Magdala	745	Goodridge R N			Royal Navy
H & J	Tennaserim	1660	Goodridge R N			Royal Navy
K	Mahanadi	547	Adam			Shepherd & Co
L	Sabarmati	524	Ahmed			Do.
L	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	N F		Do.
M	Bahaduri	829	Fairweather	N F		Do.
M	Kaveri	553	Fakeera			Do.
M	Brahmani	524	Budroo	Mangalore	27-6	Do.
N	Avoca	905	Davidson	Zanzibar		H C Joosub
O	Strathness	2195	Durdin	Japan	26-6	W & A Graham & Co
P	Safari	892	Kiene	Zanzibar		F Heyer
Q	Tokio	2481	Jones	Centre Hull	26-6	F Muir & Co
	30 Tons Crane.					
	Fultala	2652	Blott	Calcutta	23-6	M M and Co
	Bombay	2049	Robertson			J M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Iran	4066	Hughes	Dunkirk	24-6	E Bates & Co
2	Colaba	1108	Ferris			M M & Co
3	Nadir	2041	Crebbin	Calcutta		T Morrison
4	Nurani	2870	Carson	Calcutta	25-6	T Morrison
5	Peninsular	3047	Seymour	London	26-6	P & O S N Co
6	Ravanna	2046	Street	China	24-6	P & O S N Co
7	Amphitrete	3820	Mitis	Trieste	1-7	A L S N Co
8	Pachumba	644	Bickford	Kurrachi	30-6	M M & Co
9	Kt. St. George	2999	Bevis	Genoa	25-6	K Nixon & Co
10	Mirzapore		London			P & O Co
12	Aston Hall		Mcfee			E Bates & Co
14	Bhundara	2190	Bell	Culcutta	26-6	M M & Co
15	Bhopal	1870	Doherr	Calcutta	26-6	J Mackintosh & Co
16	Kilwa		Gimlett	P Gulf	25-6	M M & Co
18	Bq John Davie	1013	C Boon	Calcutta		H A Abdool

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Lawada	2124	Maginis	Zanzibar	4-7	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h, 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Goa (s)	Plommer	Zanzibar, &c.
24	Iran (s)	Hughes	Dunkirk.
	Ravenna (s)	Street	China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Kt of St John, Billett, for Japan, &c.
„ Kt of St George, Bevis, for Marseilles.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Lawada, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Emir, for Havre and Amsterdam.
„ Dwarka, for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVAL.
21 Malda s ... Nash ... Moulmein, June 14.

DEPARTURES.

June 20.—Steamers Mobile, Mahraei, Booldana, Bezwada and Dilwara.
June 21.—Steamers Obra, and Pundua, and barque Craig Whinnie.

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVAL.
22 Bancoora s ... Bombay.

June. DEPARTURE.
23 Bancoora s ... Calcutta.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals. Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Departures. Date.	To
	May				
17	Pigeon H M's	Cartwright	Somali coast.		
30	Albion	Race	Cardiff	13	Rangoon
	June				
6	Minto R I M	Baugh	Suakin		
8	Moshtari	Clark	Bombay	10	Jeddah
	Prinses Marie	Vander Lee	Amsterdam	8	Batavia
	Akbar	Baldwin	Jeddah	9	Bombay
	Abdool Cader	Hamparian	Jeddah		Persian Gulf
9	Ballaarat	Angus	London		Sydney
	Jumna	Sanders	London		Brisbane
	Etna It. Men of War	Simmoni	Mussowa	14	Perim &c.
	Rhosina	Harrimann	Java	10	Montreal
	Simla	Field	London	9	Calcutta
	Bhundara H T Ship	Bell	Suakin		Bombay
10	Egitto	Baciguiapo	Mussawa	10	Mussowa
	Kaiser	Stahl	Zanzibar		Hamburg
	Tuna	Ogindinssen	Somali coast	11	Somali coast
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	12	Hodeida
11	Inchisla	Halliwell	Pondicherry	11	Marseilles
	Hill Brook	Homewood	Kurrachee		Liverpool
	Sutlej	Symons	Bombay		
	Victoria	Worcester	Sydney	12	London
12	Sheik Berkhud	Grant	Hodeida		
	Preussen	Wetn	Bremen	13	China
	Nubia	Browne	Calcutta		London
13	Myrmidon	Gardner	Jeddah		Singapore
	Industry S Happer	Mitchell	Greenock		Colombo
	Oreste	Cobol	Hodeida	14	Mucala
	Clan Monroe	Sibery	Madras	13	London
	Lennox	Williamson	New York	15	China
	Amphitrite	Mitis	Trieste	14	Bombay
14	Reichstag	Weisskam	Hamburg		Zanzibar
	Ilcafee	Salembin Ali	Bombay		
	Canning RIM	Ross	Bombay	15	Suakin
15	Tropic	Barber	Persian Gulf.		London
	Hoseinee	Hughes	Persian Gulf.	16	Jeddah

Aden, June 1 .

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—10 cases plate glass, Tyabally Ebramjee.
Clan Macalister s—4 hogsheads portwine, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Australia s—210 boxes bar soap and 18 bales printing paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Methley Hall s—24 drums chemicals, R R Parakh and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—50 cases ale, Treacher and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ehrenfels s—150 boxes candles, Abdoolally Shaik Adam; 22 cases glassware, Jaffer Veerjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—14 casks chemicals, Abdoolabhoy Dawoodbhoy.
Peninsular s—1 butt sherry, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Bangalore s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Ehrenfels s—13 bales printing paper, A M Solder; 6 cases chemicals, Treacher and Co.
Baroda s—2 qr-casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—6 bales wool, Runchordas Pritamdas; 4,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers; 14,600 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co; 1,035 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 525 bales wool, Gocuidas Toolseedas; 43 bales wool, Sulleman Jan Mahomed; 61 bales wool, and 115 bales goat hairs, W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cottonfly, The South Indian Export Co; 53 bales wool, Telloomull Chimandas; 81 bales wool, N Nanjee; 12 bales cotton, Jetha Dewjee.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—11 bales skins and hides, V Gangjee, 29 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 35 cwt dry ginger, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 40 cwt fishmaws, Rahimtoola Dhunjee and Co; 52 cwt gum, Govindjee Sojpal; 1,400 lbs brassware, L B Bhootwalla and Co; 400 lbs brassware, Ardeshir and Byramjee; 8 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 375 cwt myrabollams, Joomabhoy Jan Mahomed, 57 cwt gum, S Peerbhoy Damjee; 1 case brassware, Ardeshir and Byramjee; 75 cwt dry ginger, R Janardhan; 9 cwt bees wax, H D Pudumjee.

FOR GHENT.

Tokio s—30 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—10,000 cwts castor seed, 5,999 cwt groundnuts and 6026 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Kt of St George s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—56 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 165 bales cotton Lyon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 55 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 480 cwt coir yarn, Runchordas Ketsey and Co; 1902 cwt castorseed, and 501 cwt groundnuts, Hugo Schwer and Co; 520 cwt myrabollams, Sowjee Ramjee; 520 cwt myrabollams, Waghjee Bacher.

FOR TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—110 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Emir s—1,070 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 3,001 cwt linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Amphitrite s—100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—2,001 cwt linseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Tokio s—3 cases cotton curtains and durries, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Amphitrite s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gill and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Strathness s—900 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 262 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Strathness s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bhundara s—46 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

DON'T BE CARELESS ABOUT 'SLIGHT COLD OR COUGH!'—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis, and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind pipe. As. 12, of MADON, SONS and Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

LOST.—Yesterday, a CURRENCY NOTE for Rs. 500, bearing No. W.-F 1 X 108 5, somewhere between The Bank of Bombay and the Chartered Bank. Any one handing over the same to Messrs. N. FUTEHALLY and Co., Bank Street, will be AMPLY REWARDED.

IVORY BILLIARD POOL and PYRAMID BALLS. The Rains having set in, we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of well-seasoned Balls in stock. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

BRINSMEAD PIANOS, Collard Pianos, Hopkinson's Pianos. First-class English-built Instruments.—S. ROSE and Co., Sole Bombay Agents.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING MART, 21, Esplanade Road, near the Clock Tower, Bombay. INSTALLATIONS Supplied and Erected. Large and Varied Electrical Stock.

"P and O" SPECIAL LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.—10 Years Old. To be had of D. C. OOMRIGAR, Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPECIAL CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY.—Recommended by the Medical Profession. D. C. OOMRIGAR, Crawford Market, Bombay.

SANDEMAN'S WINES.—INVALID PORT, Rs. 29 per dozen. D. C. OOMRIGAR, Crawford Market, or TURNER, MORRISON and Co., Bombay.

DANTRA and Co.'s well-known TEAS—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong Ans. 14; Souchong Ans. 12 and Congou Ans. 10 per lb. N. B. DANTRA and Co. 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

URO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

MINERS.—Two experienced MINERS unemployed, thoroughly understand rock-drills, anxious for employment. Address "MINER," care of this Office.

WALER or C. B., strong for Brougham work, wanted at once. Address, stating price, "J," care of this Office.

FOR SALE, an OPENER and EXHAUST, a lot of second-hand Fire Bricks, Seating Blocks, Engine Foundation Stones, and Cast Iron and Steel Gearing, Bevel Wheels, etc. Apply to the COLABA LAND AND MILL Co., Ld.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent, Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c. &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting Room. Terms Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable—indeed, always a good table, the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and servants very attentive. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER, Bengal Ordnance Department.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh !! I have been using since 40 years! !!

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book Sellers and Railway Terminus.

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30'×7'+130 lbs. working pressure, high class fittings, now ready for delivery with Government Inspector's Certificate. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; BEYNON & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets, Show-room, open daily.

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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc. supplied.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

A CARD.
J. M. CAMPBELL, D.D.S.,
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY.
LATE OF BROMLEY AND CAMPBELL,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE
TO 53, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.
Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.
These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.
JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.
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BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
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REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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Offer the following choice Brands of
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		Rs.	a.
DAUKES' G. D. Bass'	Qts.	7	4
Do. Guinness' Stout	,,	7	0
MOLINE'S do.	,,	7	0
GRIFFIN'S Light Sparkling Ale lighter than Pilsener	,,	6	4
McEwan's, bottled by us	,,	4	4
India Pale Ale do.	,,	3	12

Also the common brands Cash or V. P. P.

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DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

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ONE New English-built half C-Spring light VICTORIA, with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker of Salisbury.
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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.
HOUSE'S furnished with latest style neat furniture.
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A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. per bag.
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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
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POLICY!
BY
TOBARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 24.

A FURTHER drop of 1-8 per cent. reduced the price of Consols in London, yesterday, to 112¼; and in Indian Sterling Loan there was also a falling off of ¼ per cent., the price being 119¼. Rupee Securities and Exchange on India were unchanged at £64 and 1s. 2d., respectively. French Rentes were quoted at 101¼; and Paris Exchange on London was ½ centime higher at 25·16¼ fcs. Extra allotments of Council Bills were made, of which Rs. 2,40,000 were on Calcutta, and the same amount on Madras, at 1s. 2 3-16d. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 31 7-16d. per oz.; and in New York the price of the metal advanced ¼ cent to 69 cents per oz., with Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88¼ dollars.

On Friday last the total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 1,960,000 quarters, which was 230,000 quarters less than at the end of the preceding week. Rapeseed, Brown, was quoted 32¾s. per 416 lbs., this and next month shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers, market firm; Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, at 37½s., same shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers, market firm in tone; Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, at 36¼s., same shipment, to the same ports, sellers, tone of the market firm. For Linseed the price was 34s., shipment this and next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers, market quiet. The spot price of Wheat, White Delhi, in Liverpool, was 5-2, market firmer in tone. Braziers' Copper was quoted at 56s.

The Cotton market closed quiet in Liverpool yesterday, Surats firm and Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians. Spot prices continued unchanged, and for Arrivals, previous rates were again quoted. The Manchester market closed steady.

In New York Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was unaltered at 7 5-8 cents, with September Futures 6 points lower, at 6·68 cents, and December 9 points at 6·70 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales, making the comparison between the arrivals this season and those in the two preceding years stand as follows:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts	3,000	900	2,000
Three days' do.	7,000	3,500	7,500
Since 1st Sept., 1895	5,136,000	7,869,000	5,823,000

For this staple the enquiry in our local market continues small, with a steady tone, and prices as before. Exporters took 200 bales Dhollera at Rs. 165, and 100 each of Omrawattee and Bijapore, at Rs. 174 and Rs. 168, respectively. The mills purchased only 500 bales in all, comprising 100 each of Dhulia, Dharwar, and Rutlam, at Rs. 160, Rs. 188, and Rs. 166, respectively, and 200 Bengal, at Rs. 156 per candy.

WHEAT is quiet in tone, and prices are generally 1 anna lower. We quote:

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-8-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85	,,	4-7-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	4-10-0	,,
Red Delhi	,,	4-7-0	,,
Hard Yellow	,,	4-3-6	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	4-6-0	,,
Hard Red	,,	3-12-6	,,

SEEDS are a steady market, and prices are unaltered for all descriptions with the exception of *Linseed*, in which a decline of 1 anna has taken place, making the quotation 6-13 to 6-15 per cent.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,024	bales.
Wheat	1,753	cwts.
Linseed	6,614	,,
Rapeseed	7,014	,,
Poppyseed	1,192	,,
Castorseed	1,702	,,
Rice	2,815	,,

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits, but the latter being scarce, rates fell partially 1-32d. during the day. A moderate amount of Bills were placed at 2s. 2¼d., and for forward Telegraphic 1s. 2 1-32d. was quoted and done, the market closing quiet at the following rates:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 5-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 3-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 2¼d.	,,
Francs do.	1·50	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER was strong in tone, and rates opened at 109 13-16, for Money and Account, and advanced at the close to 110 in the former position, the quotation in the latter being unchanged.

SHARES.—Prices have fluctuated to a slight extent, and the changes shown in our list this evening are mostly favourable to sellers. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,455 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams for San Jose, and places beyond in Guatemala are subject to scrutiny.
Cable Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted.
Communication between Bissao and Bolamo, interrupted.
Noumea Brisbane Cable, interrupted, this cuts off new Caledonia.
Line Saigon Bangkok, right.
Turkish route, right to Bagdad State of communication beyond called for.
Bhamo route to China, right.
Madagascar and Reunion Mail closes at Mauritius, at noon, Tuesday, the 30th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th June, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	22	3	...	37	9
Teheran	24	2	34 p.m.	...	20
Suez	24	3	...	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th June, 1896.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	59	—	5
,, Karachi	...	47	—	7
,, Madras	1	21	—	3

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th June 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,21,000	2,90,000	4,000	4,15,000
Or per mile of Railway	73	173	2	248
For previous 22 weeks of half-year.	33,16,240	61,68,860	1,32,914	96,18,014
Total for 23 weeks	37,37,240	64,58,860	1,36,914	1,00,33,014
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,35,072	3,69,218	3,758	5,35,048
Per mile of Ry do.	81	237	2	320
Total to corresponding date do.	33,31,332	86,14,485	1,20,300	1,20,66,117

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 1,20,048
Ditto. to date ... ,, 20,33,103

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 23.

10 p.m. ... 82·3

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24.

6 a.m. ... 80·9
10 a.m. ... 84·5
2 p.m. ... 86·3
4 p.m. ... 85·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

WINTERSCALE—WOODHALL—June 18, at St Stephen's Church, Kidderpur, by the Rev A. Kitchin, M A, James Winterscale, to May Elizabeth Peace, elder daughter of the late George Woodhall, of Preston Estate, Panchgani.

DEATHS.

BREAKEY—June 15, at Simla, William, the dearly loved son of Conductor and Mrs W Breakey, Ordnance Department, aged 3 years, 1 month and 15 days.
LANGTON—June 15, at Quetta, of pneumonia, after a few days' illness, Major Joseph Langton, 2nd Border Regiment.
MAWHINNY—June 15, at Murree, Elizabeth Annie, the beloved wife of Surg-Capt R J W Mawhinny, A M S.
McNAIR—June 18, at Kodaikanal, Mr Daniel McNair retired Sub-Engineer, P W D, aged 70 years, 7 months and 6 days.
WILSON—June 7, at Port Blair, the result of a fall from his horse, James Osborne Carr, second son of Dr and Mrs Wilson, of Dinapore, aged 27 years, 6 months and 21 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1896.

LORD DUFFERIN has, in his own happy phrase, closed not only a chapter, but the book of his diplomatic career in a speech at the annual dinner of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, the last public function of the kind at which he was present before his retirement from the distinguished position of Her Britanic Majesty's Ambassador to the Government of France. The discourse was marked by characteristic wit, geniality, lightness of touch, suggestiveness, and unexpected indications of warmth of feeling—gifts which our former Viceroy owes to his Sheridan lineage, enhanced by experience of every intellectual sphere and long contact with all that is brilliant and attractive in men and cities. Having attained the patriarchal age of three score years and ten, the age limit fixed for ambassadors, Lord Dufferin has to retire while still, as he humourously expressed it, in the very flower and summer of his days, in comparison with the gay, energetic, and hardworking Sir Eduard Blaunt, the honorary president of his entertainers. Yet while owning to a natural feeling of regret, and lamenting that the inexorable hand of the Foreign Office should tear him up by the bleeding roots, and sever him from associations dear to him, he frankly acknowledged that there might be doubts as to whether retirement should not be enforced at an earlier period. The diplomatic service can only be entered by successfully passing a severe examination, which makes obligatory a very expensive education. In the early years it is unremunerative. Indeed, in most cases, the remuneration is *nil*, while the expense of living on a footing of equality with the golden youth of foreign capitals is heavy, and the temptations many and trying. The work in the early stages is "desultory, mechanical, and uninteresting"—so much so, that not a few follow the example set by Mr. Labouchere, when an unpaid attaché, and avenge themselves on their unappreciative chiefs by practical jokes and studied insubordination, that in no wise contribute to ultimate success in the career, but help to mitigate the tedium of the time of probation. Lord Dufferin did not deem it necessary to advert in any detail to this phase of diplomatic training; had he done so, he could doubtless have disclosed many diplomatic secrets which have not found their way into Blue Books.

Happily Lord Dufferin is himself a living witness to the truth of the consolatory statement, that in its later phases the service in which he has played so many distinguished parts is eminently attractive, full of responsibility and importance, and offering the highest prizes worthy of any man's ambition. There is, however, one great shadow over the prospects of those who follow the diplomatic profession—the slowness of promotion. This is a shadow that casts its depressing influence over all professions, except perhaps that of floating companies in Capel Court and South Africa. The retiring Ambassador candidly owns that he and his colleagues in the highest positions have formed, for some time past, a solid crust over the younger members that suffocates them, and under which they grow stale and disheartened amid the monotony of their trivial but necessary duties. It is not merely the slowness, and the uncertainty, it is at times the stagnation of promotion that saddens and wastes the lives of those who are waiting for their seniors to make room for them. It is, therefore, a very real consolation for an Ambassador to be called upon by an inexorable Foreign Office to step down from his high position and give place to a younger man, or to one who is at least not so old. For it must be allowed that "change and advancement are the very life of every career; the oxygen which revivifies our blood, brightens our intelligence, stimualtes our initiative." Still the feeling that in making way for another is putting oxygen in the veins of a disappointed man and brightening an intelligence dimmed by hope deferred, does not make the break with one's past less painful. As Lord Dufferin pathetically expresses it, it is not only the conclusion of a chapter, but the closing of a book. It is sadly true that the record of the few years of life after the span of its official existence is seldom more than an appendix, in smaller type, not inviting perusal. But to that rule there are many notable exceptions, and we doubt not that Lord Dufferin will add another, and not the least worthy, to the list. In the House of Lords there is room for his clear good sense. His exceptional knowledge gained at first hand of the complications and perplexities, the shoals and shifting currents of international politics, will make his counsel invaluable when Presidents pen menacing messages, and Kaisers take their own telegrams to the nearest office. A man who has passed years of an observant life on coigns of vantage in the British Embassies of St. Petersburg, Constantinople, Rome, and Paris, is not likely to be scared at such portents. He will know that the real dangers—and such undoubtedly exist—do not assume such fantastic shapes, and that when they come, they will best be conjured by refusing to ascribe to them the shadowy terrors which always attach to what is imperfectly apprehended. When Buffon beheld in a dream a monster threatening to devour him, he called scientific knowledge to his aid, and said to the intruder: "Horns and hoofs; graminivorous, you eat me? Impossible!" The monster disappeared crest-fallen. So might it have been had anyone had the presence of mind to conjure fears of war in January last by calling attention to the fact that South Africa cannot be invaded without a fleet superior in strength to our own, and that the United States with only half-a-dozen war vessels could not well fight the biggest fleet the world has yet seen. The presence of Lord Dufferin in the Upper House will be a guarantee against scares; he knows the difference internationally between a hawk and a handsaw.

And knowing that difference, he will not be mistaken when real danger is at hand, and cry peace when there is no peace. No one knows better than this retiring Ambassador how precarious is the peace which twenty millions of men are drilled and regimented to defend. In his farewell speech no passage is more grave, more full of the suggestion of possibilities of infinite calamity, than that in which he answered the question: "What do we see around us? The whole of Europe is little better than a standing camp, numbering millions of armed men, while a double row of frowning and opposing fortresses bristles along every frontier. Our harbours are stuffed and the seas swarm with ironclad navies, to whose numbers, I am forced to admit, England has been obliged in self-defence to add her modest quota. Even in the remotest East the passion for military expansion has displayed an unexpected development. In fact, thanks to the telegraph, the globe itself has become a mere bundle of nerves, and the slightest disturbance at any one point of the system sends a portentous tremor through its morbidly sensitive surface. We are told by the poets of old, that when Zeus nodded, the golden halls of his Olympus shook to their foundation. To-day, it would suffice for any one of half-a-dozen august personages to speak above his breath, or unwittingly to raise his little finger, and like heaven overcharged with electricity, the existing condition of unstable equilibrium which sustains the European political system would be overset, and war waged under circumstances of greater horror than has been hitherto known to the experience of mankind, might eventually envelop, not Europe alone, but two, nay all the four, continents at once, since in every one of them, representatives and offshoots of the contending nations would of necessity be brought into collision." This lurid picture of the present situation throughout the civilised world is terrible by its stern and inexorable truth. To soften the effect upon a mixed audience, the skilful limner, ever master of himself, with lighter touch, represented ambassadors as meek, civil spoken, mild-mannered folk invented to prevent catastrophes of the sort; comparing their unpretending agency, the best that human ingenuity could desire, to the thin wire which, frail as it is, proves an effective lightning conductor. Lord Dufferin in his retirement can still fulfil an equally useful purpose by enabling the Government and the public to distinguish between real perils and false alarms, an art in which recent history shows them to be far indeed from proficiency. In another sphere, we may also expect to find the statesman who not so long since presided over the destinies of India and came to understand her military requirements and her financial limitations, doing good service to the State. Lord Dufferin, we cannot doubt, will place in its proper light any attempt to saddle India with the cost of military operations in the Soudan, for interests which may be Egyptian or Italian, but are certainly not Indian.

ONE of the prominent topics of discussion the week the mail left, and one, we imagine, that is likely to be less evanescent than some that have attracted public attention during the past few days, is the appearance in the papers of a long letter from Mr. Gladstone on the validity of Anglican orders and the prospect of their recognition by Roman Catholic Church considered mainly as a step towards the reunion of Christendom. The mystery that surrounds the letter, which we published in our news columns the other day, has not detracted from the interest that such a contribution *per se* would create. It was sent to the Press by the Archbishop of York, but in what capacity we are not informed. It is not addressed to the Northern Primate, nor does his Grace say that it was written at his request. All he remarks is that Mr. Gladstone has authorised its publication. Perhaps the source of inspiration is not, however, far to seek. Lord Halifax, head of that Great Ritualistic body, the English Church Union, has lately been visiting at Hawarden. His recent visit to Rome will not have been forgotten, and, wrightly or wrongly, it is conjectured that he induced Mr. Gladstone to make this pronouncement for submission to the Pope, who, as all the world knows, has directed an inquiry into the validity of Anglican orders. Mr. Gladstone regards the action of his Holiness in this matter as "in the largest sense paternal," and one which he will ever cherish with cordial sentiments of reverence, of gratitude, and of high appreciation. Mr. Gladstone admits that whatever be the upshot of the investigation ordered by Leo III. is of slight practical moment to those whom the decision will directly affect. They have settled the point for themselves. Even if they were convinced of the desirability of the acceptance of Anglican orders by Rome, it is not their business to take action. This rests with the Pope, and Mr. Gladstone interprets the attitude of the Holy Father as indicating a wish that a positive solution may be found. It could not, he urges, be the purpose of the Pope to widen the existing breach between the two Churches, as an unfavourable decree would most certainly tend to do. He hopes therefore that the Pope's commission of inquiry may pronounce favourably in one, at least, of the three heads under which the controversy can be divided, and may find it possible to admit that some, at all events, of Parker's four Bishops who consecrated were themselves real Bishops, whatever doubt may remain as to the powers which they thereby conferred on him, or as to what their intention in the matter may have been. If they could go no further than this, they might stop short here, and give no judgment on the points on which they were unable to judge favourably. Wisdom and charity, he says, would in any case prevent them from pronouncing a decision which would be an occasion and a means of embittering religious controversy. A frank and full recognition of Anglican orders would be the most desirable result of their inquiry; a partial recognition would be of some value, and this, at least, Mr. Gladstone ventures to anticipate, and he is not without hope that there will be even more than this. Incidentally he alludes to the Nonconformists of this country as "independent religious communities" instead of "Free Churches," as they call themselves; and this seems to have added to the offence which his deliverance has given to those whom he once flattered by describing as the "backbone of the Liberal party." Dr. Joseph Parker, who is a sort of infallible Pope himself, wants to know what is to become of himself and his friends if Leo III. should say to the Archbishop of Canterbury "We find that your orders are valid?" Where he asks would the "independent religious communities" be then? "They would not only be still more deeply de-socialized and made to be more arrogant and ridiculous; they would be simply blown to pieces by a new and tremendous gun." The Rev. Dr. Guinness Rogers said at a meeting in London, the other night, that he had read Mr. Gladstone's letter with melancholy interest and the audience, a very crowded one, showed their sympathy with him by hissing. Another well-known Nonconformist minister said a deliberate attempt—he was referred more to the Education Bill than to the Hawardan epistle—was being made to stamp out Protestantism. Someone called out "Mr. Gladstone leads the attempt." Finally, the Rev. Dr. Clifford, the leading Baptist divine, spoke of Mr. Gladstone's letter as "in many aspects a painful exhibition." So angry are these exponents of Nonconformist feeling with their former idol that they seem to have quite forgotten the backslidings of the Irish members. If the highly respectable Mr. Newdegate and the highly inflammatory Mr. Whatley were still living, they would be more than ever confirmed in their belief that Mr. Gladstone is a Jesuit in disguise.

UNLESS the Spiritual Peers prevail upon their Temporal colleagues to throw out the Bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister upon the third reading, we shall see this long-delayed measure passed into law during the present session, for the House of Lords has actually passed the second reading by a majority of twenty-nine. The modern history of the controversy goes back to the year 1835, when an Act was passed, making past marriages of affinity valid, and future marriages void. In the first instance, the House of Commons rejected the prohibitory clause, but afterwards were persuaded to accept it temporarily. The real object of Lord Lyndhurst in introducing legislation on the subject was to legitimatise the present Duke of Beaufort, whose father had married the deceased wife's half-sister. By process in an Ecclesiastical Court, the claims of the son by this marriage to the title and estates might have been set aside. To gain his primary object, Lord Lyndhurst consented to a demand of the Bishops that the Bill should make all future marriages of the kind void *ab initio*, although his original intention was to make them voidable only within two years of the date of contract, and afterwards, not liable to be called in question. The Commons strenuously opposed "the Bishop's Bill," as it was termed, and threw it out by a large majority. But they gave way on the representation of Government that most serious issues to individuals depended on the immediate passing of the measure, and that the Act should come up for revision next year. As this promise was not kept, the Bishops had their way, and have had it ever since, thus showing how much easier it sometimes is for a law to be added to the Statute Book than for it to be taken away when its purpose has been served. In 1847, a Royal Commission was appointed to examine the marriage laws, and since the publication of its report, nearly fifty years ago, attempts have been made to carry the Bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The measure has invariably passed the House of Commons by large majorities, but has always been thrown out by the heriditary Chamber. A similar fate has befallen the Colonial Bill, to make marriages of this class, legally contracted in the colonies, legal also in England, and the Scotch Bill, which has a similar object. But there are not wanting high authorities, who declare that such marriages are legal in Scotland, and special permissive legislation is not required. Here in India these marriages are illegal amongst European Protestants, but in almost all the colonies—and in fact in every Christian country in the world, except the United Kingdom—a man can marry the sister of his deceased wife without any legal disabilities being placed upon either himself or the offspring of such union. In England the law is constantly broken, and it is a matter of general belief that, but for its existence the domestic destiny of one or two members of the Royal Family would have been different. Whether this be so or not, the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family have repeatedly voted in the House of Lords in favour of a repeal of the interdiction introduced into English law, as we have seen, by the accident of birth of an heir to a Dukedom. A year or two ago, the Bill was thrown out in the Lords, on the third reading, by the bare majority of three. It now remains to be seen whether the Spiritual Peers will again succeed in strangling the Bill when just in the last stage of transference into an Act.

UMRA KHAN, the Chief of Jandoul, who arrived here from Jeddah, after performing his hadj, on Tuesday last, landed with his followers, yesterday, in the Prince's Dock, at about 8-30 a.m., and drove to the Mussaferkhana, at Mody Bay.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Now that a vacancy has occurred in the Bombay Legislative Council, may I be permitted to suggest to his Excellency the Governor the propriety of nominating a member of the Jewish community to the vacant seat? Upwards of ten years ago, the late Mr. Solomon David Sassoon had the privilege of representing his community in the local legislature. Since then, this small but influential class has not had the honour of being represented in the Council Chamber. It is well-known that the position of the Jews as astute merchants and financiers, as large landed estate holders and mill-owners, entitles them to have a voice in the legislative deliberations of this presidency. I have no doubt they would be a great acquisition to that assembly. They represent nearly ten thousand Bene-Israels, some of whom form valiant and faithful soldiers of the India army. Since the establishment of the enlarged Legislative Councils, nearly every nationality has been represented thereon, and I fail to see why the Jewish community should be deprived of that privilege. It is to be trusted, therefore, that his Excellency Lord Sandhurst will see his way to place a fit representative from that interesting community on the Local Legislative Council."

MRS. FRENCH, the wife of Mr. E. H. French, H. B. M.'s Consul in Siam, was being taken home from Bangkok by her husband in the P. and O. s. s. Mirzapore, but on the arrival of that vessel, at Colombo on Wednesday week, the lady was landed and was carried to the G. O. H. The ship's surgeon had been expecting her death for some days from cardiac failure; but under Dr. Fairlie's treatment, Mrs. French survived until just before 6 p.m., next day, when she expired.

NEWS was carried to Mr. W. C. Deane, at Kotagiri, on Friday morning last, that a tiger was in a shola near the Orange Valley. In the beat the tiger broke near him, and received two bullets as it charged past. It then turned on the beaters, mauling two horribly, who died almost instantaneously. Escaping into thick jungle, it was found impossible to dislodge the brute. The next day Mr. Deane again went out in the hope of despatching the tiger, but was unable to find any further trace of it.

AN extraordinary story is related by a Japanese paper. Not long ago a man in Chiba Ken borrowed eight yen, for which he mortgaged his wife. Now similar news comes from Yamagata Ken. One named Kikuno, an inn-keeper, recently obtained a loan from a man and gave as security his wife. When the time for repayment arrived the debtor was unable to return the money and the creditor thereupon seized the security—the woman! Pained though he was to lose his wife, the debtor could do nothing, and he had perforce to submit to her departure to the residence of the creditor. Some go-between eventually appeared, however, and put an end to the business, and the matter was settled by the payment of 50 yen by the debtor, the other 50 yen being written off as compensation for injury done to the unfortunate woman.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DEFEAT OF THE MASHONAS.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Natal Contingent, which was moving north, routed two thousand Mashonas after severe fighting, on Monday last, near Hartley.

MORE TURKISH ATROCITIES.

An outbreak of the Turks against the Armenians took place at Van, on Monday, in which many Armenians were killed, and many took refuge in the British Consulate.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

The Liberals have carried the General elections in Canada, defeating the Government.

MORE TROOPS FOR CUBA.

Spain is sending one hundred thousand fresh troops to Cuba, in batches, between August and January.

LI HUNG CHANG AT HAMBURG.

Li Hung Chang has arrived in Hamburg, where splendid festivities have been organized in his honour.

It is stated that he has given extensive orders to the Krupp Works at Essen and the Vulcan Works at Stettin.

THE WRECK OF THE DRUMMOND CASTLE.

Lord Salisbury has instructed the Marquis of Dufferin to thank President Faure on behalf of the nation for the humanity and kindness shown to all classes of the victims of the wreck of the Drummond Castle.

THE RISING IN MASHONALAND.

Latest advices from Mashonaland state that the Resident at Fort Victoria reports the natives there as wavering, but he hopes to overawe them by a display of force.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

During the calendar year 1897 not more than 39,000 chests of Bengal Opium will be offered for sale, and not more than 3,250 chests in each month of the year. Of the quantity to be offered for sale each month, not more than 1,625 chests will be Benares Opium, and not more than 1,625 chests Patna Opium; and no reduction will be made in these quantities without three months' previous notice.

THE KARACHI-RANGOON RAILWAY.

The survey of the Hajipur-Begum-Sarai branch of the proposed great line from Karachi to Rangoon, which will be by far the longest railway in India, has been sanctioned. Survey operations will commence immediately.

THE FORTHCOMING TRADE REVIEW.

Later statistics for the forthcoming Trade Review of British India are now to hand. They fully confirm the former statement, that the trade returns for 1895-96 will be eminently favourable, showing an increase of over forty lakhs in the next receipts.

ARMS FOR BAJOUR.

The accuracy of news reports received, relating to importation of arms into Bajour territory from Kabul, is not doubted.

LORD FINCASTLE.

Lord Fincastle has left Cairo for England.

UMRA KHAN.

The acting British Agent at Kabul, writes, under date 12th instant, that Umra Khan is to return to Kabul within a few days.

THE KAFIRS IN KABUL.

The report received by wire, on the 10th, stated that many of the Kaffirs continue to profess Muhammadanism of their own free accord. The Kaffirs are being treated with the utmost leniency.

STORM AT SIMLA.

A storm of great violence burst over Simla, this morning. The monsoon appears now to have set in permanently.

SIR SALTER PYNE.

Sir Salter Pyne leaves for England in November next.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

POONA, JUNE 24.

Wasudeo Khunderao, assistant station-master at Yeot, was charged before Rao Bahadur Pendse, First Class Magistrate, in connection with the railway accident in which the down mail-train from Bombay collided with the rear portions of the goods train, which was left on the line, the through couplings and crane having been broken. Mr. Cowper, District Traffic Inspector, was the prosecutor. He was examined, and said that he made enquiries regarding the accident, and found that accused was at fault, and he charged him under section 101 clause *c* of the Railway Act. The magistrate examined all witnesses for the prosecution and accused. The latter said he thought the whole train had arrived, and therefore he gave line clear for the mail train to proceed from Uruli to Yeot. Cross-examination of witnesses for the prosecution was reserved.

The case is adjourned till to-morrow.

THE HINDU-MAHOMEDAN RIOT NEAR BAGALKOTE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GULEDGUDD, JUNE 23.

A serious fracas occurred at the village of Kamadgi, near Bagalkote, between two strong factions of Shiwacharis and Kulacharis on the 16th March last, which resulted in severe injuries to several men on both sides, and wholesale looting throughout the village. Fifty thousand rupees worth of property is reported to have been looted. The cause of the disturbance is alleged to be the playing of music near a temple. One hundred and fifty men were arrested by the police. Of these, thirty-five have now been committed to the Sessions Court for trial; the rest are awaiting trial. Rao Bahadur Dewal, Mamlatdar of Bagalkote, has been deputed on special duty by Government to try these cases. The Government Prosecutor of Bijapur prosecutes. Messrs. Siavaksh Cowasji Davar and N. W. Ransube, pleaders from Sholapur, defend the accused.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

PENANG, JUNE 24.

The s. s. Brindisi (extra) left here this morning, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 6th July.

COLOMBO, JUNE 24.

The French mail steamer Salachie, from Suez, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 5-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112¼
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119¾
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64
Bar Silver	31 7-16

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Bengal Provincial Conference was held at Krishnagar, on Saturday, when the president delivered a long address. Its stock arguments and phrases bear a strong family likeness to the Congress propaganda and the Government comes in as usual for its full share of abuse.

A DISPUTE is impending between the Raja of Jherriah and the Bengal-Nagpur Coal Company over a certain coal mine which the Raja contemplates selling, over which the Company alleges he has no right, having alienated it some time ago in their favour.

PLANS and estimates in connection with a light tramway from Calcutta to Basirhat are at present under consideration of the District Board of the 24-Pergunnahs. The project has already been sanctioned.

COLONEL H. LE M. CAREY, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, shortly retires from the service.

THE Hon. George Irving, recently nominated to the Bengal Legislative Council, is in very indifferent health, and has been ordered home by his medical adviser.

REGARDING the new loan Colonel Gracey says that the four crores will suffice for the railway allotment. Sir James Westland also doubtless expects to make a handsome surplus on exchange. Land revenue and railway earnings do not promise well so far, but a good monsoon may effect wonders.

THE Ceylon Government have called together a committee to decide upon the site of a railway terminus at Colombo, and they have applied to the Government of India for an experienced engineer to assist in their deliberations. The services of Mr. Hodson, Consulting Engineer, Madras, have accordingly been placed at their disposal for a few weeks.

MR. T. H. DUNNE, the survey officer from the Central Provinces, who has recently been deputed on special service to Egypt, will shortly commence his Cadastral Survey of the Nile Valley. It is understood that the work, which will take some five years, will possibly cost about £125,000. This sum has at any rate been recently freely voted by the Egyptian Financial Minister, and the revision of the land tax has been deferred meanwhile. As we remarked the other day, Mr. Fuller has brought his labours in Egypt to a highly successful termination.

THE merits of Calcutta as a winter residence have recently been canvassed in official circles in Simla. It is only fair that we should let the Simla people know in return what was said of them and their station the other day by Guru Proshad Sen. "The atmosphere of Simla, however invigorating it may be in other respects, is decidedly such that it cannot possibly invigorate sympathy for the people. It is full of bellicose thoughts and plans of coercive measures for the people of the soil. Even to a casual sojourner to Simla it comes to be clear in no time, that the prevalent element in Simla society is Punjab officialism, and what is in slang called Jingoism of the military men."

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 13th June was 231, against 235 and 257 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 56. There were 48 deaths from cholera, against 33 and 44 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 34. There was no death from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There was one death from tetanus, against three in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 86 and 16 respectively, against 94 and 22 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25·8 per mille per annum, against 21·4, the mean of the last five years.

AT Lucknow, at about midnight, on Saturday, there was rather a smart shock of earthquake which created some alarm wherever felt. The tremor was quite distinct and appeared to have a north-east to south-west direction. Some residents in the Civil Lines say that their house fairly vibrated during this seismic disturbance. No injury seems to have occurred, however, to either life or property. The weather is now very monsoonish. A smart shock of earthquake, lasting about 30 seconds, occurred at Cawnpore, at midnight on Saturday; the wave seemed to pass from south-east to north-west or thereabout. A few native houses fell, but fortunately with no harmful result.

IT is said that in nearly all the cantonments in the northern part of the Punjab the sentries of British regiments are armed with old Snider weapons with the grooves bored out, and provided with a few buck shot cartridges. The question has been recently asked, if in these days of rapid progression, when the Snider is as out of date as the "dodo," it has ever occurred to anybody to ascertain if the sentries are acquainted with the mechanism of the weapon they carry, and if they know how to load it. A gang of border rifle thieves coming to know that the sentries, or a sentry, did not know how to load his piece, would reap a fine harvest of Lee-Metfords. This trivial detail of discipline is worth the attention of regiments posting such sentries, if indeed the caution is needed.

THE following notification appears in a *Gazette* Extraordinary:—The Governor-General in Council has heard with great regret of the death at Quetta on the 13th instant of Major-General Sir James Browne, K. C. S. I., C. B., Royal Engineers, the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan. Sir James Browne's active service in India extended over a period more than thirty-six years, in the course of which he took part in the Mahsud-Waziri Expedition, 1860; the Umbeyla Expedition, 1863-64; the Afghan War, 1878-79; and the Egyptian Expedition, 1882. He discharged for two years, with conspicuous energy and ability, the duties of Engineer-in-Chief of the Sind-Peshin Railway, and he held with distinction from 1889 to 1892 the appointment of Quartermaster-General in India. Sir James Browne was especially selected in 1892 for the high post which he filled at his decease, and his death so near the conclusion of his long and very distingushed career is much deplored by the Government of India.

IT would be well if the example set by the Punjab Government in its recently expressed intention to increase the pay of warders in lunatic asylums were generally followed in other directions, and especially in jails. In his capacity of Inspector General of Jails, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Lethbridge on a recent visit to the Buxar Central Jail said:—"I am afraid I notice a distinct deterioration in the men now recruited for the warder guard. In a jail which is so absolutely dependent on its warder guard for security and quelling outbreaks, I consider that the best material attainable should be recruited, and this can only be done by giving better pay." The same is the case all over India. The duties of the warder are severe and monotonous and entail long hours of work, confinement to the jail, and exposure to the weather. His responsibilities are many and his perquisites few, and higher pay is obtainable in the police and the native army. The consequence is that many of the recruits are now rejections from the police, and our police themselves are none too perfect.

IT is pointed out as a coincidence that whereas the seat for the old borough of Frome was the second to be regained by the Liberals in 1876, so the seat for the Frome Division is the second to be regained in 1896. In the earlier year the reaction was beginning after the Liberal defeat of 1874, and Frome, true to its character of "index constituency," continued Liberal at the General Election of 1880, when the Liberals again won a great victory at the polls. In 1885 when the Liberals obtained a success, which has never been repeated since Frome went Liberal by the largest majority ever recorded by either side in the Division. After the by-election of 1876 the constituency old or new was Liberal for ten years, and during that time the Libearal party recovered from a great rout and won two General Elections.

THE man who writes the biography of the late English Catholic Bishop, Dr. Errington, may make Europe talk about his book, as it lately did, and still does, about Mr. Purcell's. Errington, who died in in 1886, kept his dignified peace about the long struggle between himself and Manning, and nobody has broken the silence. It is not unlikely that the long-desired memoir of him may appear, at no distant date. In justice to Manning, the rivalry may be described as one between principles rather than persons. Errington represented the English type of Roman Chatholicism; he was an Englishman first and a Romanist next; he was a "Gallican." Manning was a Romanist out-and-out—more Romanist than the Roman Cardinals themselves. It therefore became Manning's ambition to oust Dr. Errington from his coadjutorship with Wiseman, and the Westminster succession which the coadjutorship involved. In the end, Manning succeeded Wiseman by a special decree of the Pope, and Errington withdrew to Liverpool, where he laboured as a parish priest, under the Bishop of the diocese. It is probable that such correspondence as Errington may have left behind him might throw some very curious (and perhaps disagreeable) light on certain existing controversies.

MR. FISHER UNWIN is about to publish the third part of his quarterly periodical, "The Evergreen," under the title of "The Book of Summer." To it Sir George Douglas contributes a song, Fiona MacLeod a story and a poem, Mr. T. W. Robertson, "Summer Night Sadness," Mr. William Sharp, "Oceanus," and Miss Nora Hopper, a ballad entitled "Swan White." The volume is illustrated by Mr. Robert Burns, Mr. W. G. Burns-Murdoch, Mr. Robert Brough, &c.

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON AND CO., expect to publish their "Book of Beauty" either the next month. The book has been long in preparation. Some time ago its enlargement was decided upon. This necessitated an increase in the price. And the English issue is to contain three hundred copies instead of the two hundred originally announced. The price is to be five guineas. "A hundred additional copies may be printed in case of further demand at the price of six guineas each, and the right of an edition is reserved for America." A harmless little human vanity will be flattered by the promise that the names and addresses of subscribers are to be printed in gold (think of that!) at the end of the book. Of course the portraits and the literary contributions will bear autograph signatures. The size of the volume is to be imperial octavo, fifteen inches by twelve. Who are the Beauties? There are too many of them for enumeration in a short paragraph. Besides pictures and photographs of children) there are to be fifty-six portraits, of which may be named, just at random (for a deliberate choice would be as hard a task as one could attempt in a day), those of the Princess of Wales, the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Countess of Dudley, Mrs. Cornwallis West, the Countess of Westmoreland, Lady Henry Fitzgerald, the Duchess of Montrose, Lady Carew, Mrs. W. H. Grenfell, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. H. Lindsay, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Henry Bentinck, the Marchioness of Worcester, Lady Beatrice Butler—but one must stop somewhere. All the portraits are of "the late Victorian era." The portraits are reproduced in photogravure from paintings by Lord Leighton, Professor Herkomer, Sir John Millais, Mr. G. F. Watts, Mr. W. B. Richmond, Mrs. Adrian Hope, Mr. J. S. Sargent, and others. The work will also contain original writings, musical compositions, and drawings—by Lord Dufferin, the late Mr. Hayward, Mr. Zangwill, Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, Mr. Mallock, Sir Alfred Milner, the Marquis of Lorne, Mr. Kipling, Mr. Hall Caine, Mr. Hamilton Aide, Miss Hepworth Dixon, Mr. George Curzon, M.P., Lady Currie ("Violet Fane"), and a great many others.

IN the aptitude for putting political points in homely and effective metaphors, President Kruger is almost as good as Prince Bismarck. Who will ever forget his comparison of the Uitlander movement, before Dr. Jameson's raid, to a tortoise? If you want to kill it, said the President, you must wait till it has put its head quite out. And now, when he has released his prisoners, he is reported to have used another metaphor, not a whit less effective. "If my little dogs are naughty," he said, in replying to the thanks of the released prisoners, "I must whip them, but I am always sorry to do so. Next time I must get bold of the big dog. My little dogs bark, but the big one bites." What could be better in its way than that? Some other of the President's reported sayings are also very good. "Each hand," he said to an interviewer who was doing an unofficial "deal" with him some years ago, "must wash the other. If one hand washes and the other does nothing, one hand remains dirty. That will not do."

THE catastrophe at Moscow recalls an incident of Queen Victoria's coronation, fortunately, however, without fatal results. The Town Council of Edinburgh, generously resolved to invite the very poor without distinction to a free "banquet" consisting of a roll, mutton pie, and pint of porter. The idea, as in that of the old Russian city, proved impossible of realisation. "Nobody, it seems," writes the biographer of the late eminent publisher, Adam Black, "was charged with any special duty in the matter. The poor people were invited to come at one o'clock to the Green Market, now occupied by the railway station and sheds. Presently the waggons appeared at the gates with the longed-for viands, and there ensued a rush in that direction and confusion baffling description, the strong and greedy in front getting more than their share, the weak in the background helpless. The scene as witnessed from the parapet of the North Bridge by passersby was unparalleled; the hungry, struggling crowd, the policemen flinging the motton pies and rolls over their heads to those in the rear, Mr. Adam Black, with his coat torn from the nape of his neck to the tails, fighting against fearful odds to preserve order and get something like justice done. The poor, hungry, disappointed people, he said, behaved wonderfully well."

A PROPOSED new County Council Hall for London is described in the forthcoming number of "London." The proposal is to be brought before the next meeting of the Council by the Establishment Committee, of which Mr. Alderman Beachcroft is chairman. In connection with the clearance of old houses, at Spring Gardens, for the extension of the Mall to Charing-cross, the Establishment Committee propose that the Council should acquire a large site—triangular in shape—for a new County Hall. The area would embrace the present County Hall and other offices in Spring-gardens occupied by departments of the Council. By closing up some of the existing streets a magnificent site would be secured with a large frontage to Trafalgar-square. The site alone will cost nearly a million sterling, and it is estimated that the new hall can be erected for about half-a-million. To meet the interest on the capital expenditure and the sinking funds charges will involve an annual sum equal to a half-penny rate. The Council, however, will save something in rent for their present offices, which are distributed over several streets, and are unconnected with each other.

THE ravages of the rinderpest in South Africa are said to be more appalling than any cattle plague which has affected the region within living memory. As an instance of the devastation wrought in Bechuanaland, it is reported that Khama, the Paramount Chief, who, with Bathoen and Sebele recently visited England, has lost from his private herds alone 8,000 head of cattle. At Pitsani, at last advices, the cattle were dying by the hundred daily, and Dr. Hutcheon, who has just concluded a tour of inspection, is reported to have declared that unless something occurs to stay the infection—which seems very unlikely—not a single cow will within a few weeks be left in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. It is estimated that, at a low valuation, the cost of the plague will prove to be over five millions sterling. To the South African native cattle are at one and the same time savings bank, medium of exchange, and staple diet.

THE Emperor William (a Berlin correspondent says) has informed Count William Bismarck, the Chancellor's second son that he wishes to be godfather to his infant son the first grandson of the aged statesman. Next month the Emperor will set out on his Norwegian trip. In September the so-called Kaiser Manoeuveres will be held near Goerlitz and the Emperor himself has drawn up the strategical plans for them.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and there were also present: Messrs. R. H. Vincent, O. V. Muller, A. M. Dharamsi, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, S. Rebsch, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

THE MUNICIPAL LIVE STOCK.

The Committee recommended the Corporation to sanction the writing off of Rs. 1,121-5-0 from the live stock return of the Market Department, being the book value of eleven bullocks sent to Pinjrapole during the quarter ended 31st May last.

PROTECTING THE AIR-COMPRESSING STATION.

The Committee had asked for report from the Commissioner with reference to a grant of Rs. 1,063-8-10 to the debit of surplus cash balance for cost of laying a 3-inch water main from the Colaba Causeway to the air-compressing station, fixing two hydrants within the compound, and providing 100 feet hose with two nozzles, and six fire-buckets. The Commissioner stated that the Executive Engineer thought the expenditure was necessary to protect the station from fire.

RESIGNATION OF MR. WATSON.

The Committee considered memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding the resignation of Mr. H. Watson, and requesting sanction to allow him a monthly pension of Rs. 107-0-2 from the 30th ultimo. The necessary sanction was accorded.

A REMARKABLE LETTER.

The Committee considered letter from Mr. Kallia Kanoo and others regarding the removal of a small temple from the new Matoonga Road.

Among other things it was stated in the letter that they hoped their petition would be placed before the next meeting of the Corporation. In appealing to the Corporation they hoped not to be misunderstood. To their affection they had every claim, to their sympathy they had every right, and to their reason and sentiments they had at least a rational right to appeal. It was surely the Corporation with whom they had identified their interests, neither for love nor for money, but actuated by inner conception of duty towards religion, they begged most respectfuly to state that there was a very small temple of Jari Mari in the midst of a newly constructed road at Matunga, which the Municipality wished to demolish for public use, and to which the inhabitants have agreed on payment of Rs. 300 for consecration and erection of the temple and a site measuring 10 by 30 feet. This was offered by the Commissioner, and the offer was accepted by the inhabitants, although the money and ground offered were not sufficient for the purpose. The matter was hanging fire for two and a-half years, and still remained undisposed of, and no steps seem to have been taken for passing the rain water from the ditch in front of the temple. As it was a religious matter the whole of the village was in an excited state. It was, no doubt, through the carelessness of the Executive Engineer being a non-Hindu native, that the matter remained unnoticed and unsettled. He was aware that the matter could not be settled before the monsoon, and he ought to have taken some steps for passing the rain water, and this they left to the Corporation to consider.

The letter was referred to the Commissioner for report.

EXCAVATION OF SANDSTONE AT MAHIM.

The next item on the agenda was a letter to the Chairman, dated 20th instant, from Dr. De Monte, regarding the permission granted to the Bombay Tramway Company to excavate sandstone at Mahim.

It was resolved to furnish Dr. De Monte with a copy of Commissioner's report, dated 3rd instant, and to inform him that the permission to excavate sandstone in the Mahim district had only been granted for one year, and on the distinct understanding that the company would arrange for the excavation being done by its own staff, that the excavations shall be filled up with sweet earth, and that an agreement be taken from the company containing such conditions as the Commissioner in consultation with the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer might deem necessary to prevent nuisance or danger to public health. The Standing Committee did not apprehend that any nuisance or danger to public health would arise owing to the concession granted to the Tramway Company, and exception in favour of that body was permitted only in view of the very special circumstances of the case, and to obviate what the Committee had been assured would have resulted in grave public inconvenience. That the petition of the residents of Mahim be forwarded to the Corporation with a copy of this resolution.

WATER IN THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

Dr. Katrak, in connection with the analysis of water, drew the attention of the Committee to the unsatisfactory results being obtained with regard to water passed through No. 3 filter. He thought more water was made to run through the filter than it could hold.

The Executive Engineer explained that No. 1 filter having been cleaned, the water passed through it was pure and wholesome, and when filter-bed No. 3 was cleaned, also it would give the same results as the one already cleaned.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE SUAKIN EXPEDITION.

CHARGES ON INDIA.

THE following is the text of the reply received by the Presidency Association from the Secretary of State to a telegram concerning the charges on this country in respect of the Indian Contingent to Egypt:—

India Office, Whitehall, London, S. W.,
30th May, 1896.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, dated the 16th instant, expressing the wish of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, that no portion of the cost resulting from the despatch of Indian troops to Egypt should be charged upon the revenues of India.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HORACE WALPOLE.

THE PRESIDENT, Bombay Presidency Association, Bombay.

ADVANCE EDUCATION.

SIR,—The great Napoleon greatly admired the answer given by Madame Campan in reply to his question as to who was most responsible for a child's moral and practical education: "Mothers" she said.

"Yes," replied Bonaparte, "in that word, mothers, you have the key to the whole system."

But we don't hear much of this system now-a-days, as there has come to may notice a sad case of a persevering child who is slowly being ruined by the home education which she is receiving from her mother.

"Mother," asked the little girl one day, "where is Johannesburg?"

"Oh, you silly child," was the answer, "do you not know the city with the big kiln (Kremlin) where one hundered and forty-seven people, during a great mutiny, were burned alive. Why it is the capital town of Russia."

"But mother" went on the child "what fighting has there been that I hear papa speak of?"

"Well" said the wise woman "I only know of the greedy Russians fighting over a feast given by their Czar, at which two thousand men were killed."

"Then" said the little one "that Doctor papa talked of must have been very good to go and help the people?"

"Yes my dear" said the mother "Dr. Haffkine is a great man, he has cured people of terrible diseases and is always anxious to be doing good."

"But did he not go with some soldiers to fight the men there?" persisted the youngster.

"No, my dear, the women and children could not manage to get good places at the feast, so he took some policemen on horses to keep the men in order." And so the conversation took its course, while I, behind my C. and M., could with difficulty suppress a laugh.

Yes, we read so much of the New Woman in these days but cannot make out why the Old Woman still keeps behind the screen, always displaying her old fashioned knowledge, not as her more advanced rival does to men, but to the weak and innocent children, filling them with an amazing amount of rubbish and trash meant for news.

Is there no kind-hearted philanthropist who would willingly circulate such pamphlets of useful knowlege and current news of the outside world, as would tend in any degree to help mothers, such as I have described, to put better and more correct ideas into the heads of their children?—BARTONIUS.—(in the "C. and M. Gazette.")

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej, with the English mails of the 12th instant, left Aden, at 11 a.m., on Monday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 10 a.m., on Saturday. The Sutlej, which communicated at Aden, with the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Australia, brings the following passengers:—

Baxter, Mr W	Maitland, Surgn-Major J
Banks, Surg-Col P	Maitland, Surgn-Lieut-Col and Mrs
Brock, Col	Prike, Mr and Mrs
Bois, Mrs and Miss	Pritchard, Col P
Chisholm, Capt A W Batten	Pugh, Mr L P
Deering, Col	Pawley, Mr F
Delevigne, Mr W L	Rogers, Mr P
Hemsley, Mr J R	Suart, Major W H
Howse, Mr F W	Shepherd, Rev J C
Harbord, Lt C R	Stuart, Major and Mrs Castle
Irwin, Col W J	Trimmell, Mr
Lugard, Gen Edward	Thorold, Dr W J
Murray, Mr E R	
McMillan's, Mrs ayah	

THE MOHURRUM.

BARODA.

A BARODA correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—Yesterday, the Mohurrum procession took place here. It started from the Mandvie Clock Tower precisely at the appointed time (4-30), being led by the Gaekwar's taboot. By 5 o'clock the Gaekwar's taboot was conveyed to the Sarsia Talao, where it was submerged after half-an-hour; after which came the Gaekwar's 1st, 3rd, and 4th Regiment aboots. All were submerged without the slightest disturbance. Next followed the Gaekwar's police taboot, and other private and public ones. The whole procession was over by 7 o'clock. The appointed time was 6 o'clock, but owing to the delay of half-an-hour by the Sarkari taboot, the rest were detained. The Jabirnamas prohibiting anybody from carrying sticks or weapons of any kind was strictly enforced, and not a military sepoy or any other person carried one. It is to be noted that this is the first occasion on which very severe measures were taken by the Sanapati (Commander-in-Chief) of the H. H. the Gaekwar's forces in preventing the sepoys of the different regiments from creating any sort of row and mischief. The police were on the alert the whole time, but fortunately everything ended quietly. During the procession one elephant bolted straight from the city through the Champani's gate towards a village, called Hasni. No people were trampled or killed. Terrible panic was caused, and the people fled from all sides. Many were hurt through the sudden crush and falling; the Police Superintendent fell from his horse, as well as a few cavalrymen, but luckily none of them were hurt. This is not the first occasion on which this elephant has bolted, but the third time, and it is now high time that the Daroga or some official of the State should take notice of it. It is hoped his Highness will dispose of this sort of elephants before they kill some people.

DAMAUN.

The annual taboots of Damaun is a tame affair, there being no punjahs, no frightening cries of "doolla, doolla" or "haidos, haidos," no "saibhoots" or mock-fights of human tigers, mediating how peaceful and respectable is the Mahomedan community of this city; but some sensation was caused yesterday, previous to the immersion of the taboots, which is worth relating. The population of Mahomedans here is about five or six thousand. There are two jamats, the big and the small. Persons residing in Kharawad, as well as other places in small Damaun, including the butchers, constitute the big jamat, whereas those residing in Kharewady form the small jamat. It has been an immemorial custom that the big jamat should take a lead in parading their taboots, which number about fifteen, in the streets of Damaun, and taking them to the Kabrastan (Mahomedan cemetery) and immersing them in the sea, followed by the solitary taboot of Kharewady, or the small jamat. On Monday, from the rising of the sun, it was raining dogs and cats, but at about 4 o'clock in the evening the heavy rain suddenly ceased, and at times there was a little drizzling or no rain at all. Taking advantage of this break, the Kharewady people started the procession of their taboot, and were on the way to the Kabrastan; when in the meantime, members of the big jamat being informed of the seeming usurpation of their privilege, about two hundred of them ran after the procession of the solitary taboot and objected to their proceeding to the Kabrastan. Altercation followed by mischievous result was imminent, but better sense prevailing, probably in view of the fact that the members of the big jamat vastly outnumbered those of the small jamat, the Kharewady people elected to forego visiting the Kabrastan and immersed the taboot near the creek, while the fifteen taboots of the big jamat visited the Kabrastan and were immersed in the sea at their usual place, near Machiwada.

It is stated that about four or five years ago, following the advice of a certain Moollah, the Kharewady people did away with their taboots during Mohurrum, and made up their mind not to have they any year; but a few days after that Mohurrum, cholera epidemic carried away a large number of the Mohomedans of Kharewady, and the mortality did not decrease until the people had taken solemn vows to have the taboots the following Mohurrum. Since then they have regularly had their taboots every year.

The wind has been stormy during the last three days, and the tides have been so high that the Moniz family have been compelled to adopt strong precautionary measures to prevent the tide water doing damage to their mansion, which is situate close to the Dhamanganga creek.

THE VACANT MUNICIPAL AUDITORSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A perusal, and even a re-perusal, of "Rate-payer's" letter in your yesterday's issue has failed to convince me that Government pensioners in the Accounts Department are the only class which can furnish efficient Municipal auditors. The talk about District Municipalities and Local Boards is irrelevant to the controversy, because local talent is not available there to the extent it is in an intellectual city like ours, and so acts may me permissible there which are out of place here. The best answer to the theory propounded by "Rate-payer," that because Municipal accounts are kept on the Government system, Government pensioners only can be efficient auditors, is the past experience of the Bombay Municipality; for years and years together their accounts have been audited by auditors who were blissfully ignorant of practical knowledge of the Government system of accounts, and their work has been approved by a long series of Municipal Commissioners and Corporations. Another powerful argument against this theory is the rigorous stand made by the Corporation of the day against an effort on the part of the Government of the day to insist upon a Government audit of the Municipal accounts. If I am not mistaken, the opposition was headed by Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta himself, who fought the battle out on the ground of the efficiency with which the audit had been done up to that time by private auditors. The unction with which "Rate-payer" talks of Municipal accounts being kept on the Government model, reminds me of another battle in which Mr. Vatcha took a prominent part, the cause being the objections taken by the Accountant-General of the day to the way in which certain items of accounts were shown in the Municipal budget—way which was ably justified by Mr. Cooper, the Municipal Accountant, the defence being upheld by the whole Corporation. I have in my previous letter as well in this been talking of Government "pensioners," persons whom Government have declared unfit for further active service, by retiring them on pensions; so "Rate-payer's" remarks about Government servants being permitted to work till they are sixty, and about the arrangements made by Government for lending out the services of efficient men in active work, need not be discusssed by me.

As to the last portion of his letter, I entirely differ from him, and so I hope will every sensible man. With all due deference to the Corporation as a body, everyone will acknowledge that the touting for votes indulged in by candidates for the Auditorship last November, was actually a public scandal, and was criticised as such by every paper, Native and English, in Bombay, and by one of the Corporators himself, Mr. Vatcha. For the dignity of the Corporation itself, it is sincerely to be wished that history would not repeat itself in this instance. My suggestion about a personal canvassing, or canvassing by proxy, for votes disqualifying a candidate is not my suggestion, as will be found from reference to the "Gazette" at the time of the last election.—Yours, &c., W.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN C. E. SALVESEN, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL NICHOLSON, Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command, has been deputed to Simla on special duty.

LIEUTENANT R. H. HARE, R.A., officiates as Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of Brigadier-General Gatacre, Commanding Quetta District.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. P. TOMKINS, Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Aberigh-Mackay, 8th Bengal Cavalry, are permitted to reside out of India.

CAPTAIN H. C. NANTON is posted to the Punjab Command; Lieutenant P. G. Grant, Sappers and Miners, is posted to the Bengal Command; Lieutenant J. L. Meyer is transferred from the Punjab to the Bengal Command.

THE undermentioned officers have passed the tactical examination:—Majors J. F. C. Thatcher, 20th Bombay Infantry; E. C. Bethune, 16th Lancers; A. J. A. Wright, East Lancashire Regiment; F. J. Brown, Essex Regiment; W. G. Yate, 4th Bengal Cavalry; A. Mac W. Renny, 7th Bengal Cavalry; and H. R. W. Lumsden, 3rd Bengal Infantry.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—8th Madras Infantry.—Captain McIntyre to be 2nd-in-Command; Captain A. F. P. Paxton, 17th Madras Infantry, to be Wing Commander. 32nd Punjab Pioneers.—Lieutenant A. S. Cobbe is confirmed as Wing Officer. 20th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenants R. H. E Pennel and A. V. Searle to be permanent Wing Officers. 4th Sikhs.—Lieutenant C. L. Storr, 20th Madras Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer. 28th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant C. D. Field to be Quartermaster. 21st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant W. H. Nicolson, Munster Fusiliers, to be officiating Wing Officer. 1st Sikhs.—Lieutenant Davidson-Houston, 21st Madras Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer. 42nd Gurkhas.—Captain H. W. Priestley to be 2nd-in-Command, and Captain Colomb to be Wing Commander.

HOUSE-CONNECTIONS.

PROS AND CONS.

(BY AN OBSERVER.)

The House-connections should be made by the Municipality—

1. Because it is a question of public health and of life and death that the work should be done properly. The danger to health cannot be overrated, and the losses caused by disease and death are irreparable.

Answer.—It is no part of the duty of the Municipality to make house-connections. House-owners could do the work just as well as the Municipality, or nearly as well. Their self-interest would prompt them to do the work well and save the cost of constant repairs. Private enterprise is best. They could be their own supervisors and timekeepers.

2. Because the 7,000 houses already connected have been efficiently connected at a moderate cost or with no delay. The chokes and breaks are few. The 2,000 houses connected by owners have been badly done, and the chokes and breaks are very frequent.

Answer.—The Municipality has also done bad work, *e.g.*, in the Marine Lines. The Municipal work was, in fact, mostly done by contractors' mistris, under proper supervision.

3. Because the work done by the Municipality is ten times better than the work done by house-owners. To make any change would be to substitute bad work for good work in a matter of life and death.

Answer.—Plumbers will do better in future. The decision in 1882 was formed because there were no plumbers.

Reply.—The plumbers or men of that class made the water-connections so badly that the Corporation in 1882 decided to take the work of house-connection out of their hands.

4. Because no supervision would ensure good work by house-owners; the work would be scamped and there would be many frauds. The work could not be guaranteed.

Answer.—It is possible to secure good work by proper supervision. The Municipal work already done was, in fact, done by ordinary workmen under proper supervision. Owners would not permit work to be scamped.

Reply.—The Municipal work was done by contractors working on small compact sections under Municipal officers present the whole day. The same supervision could not be given to work done by house-owners, and scattered all over the city. The executive officers say it would be impracticable, and the cost would be prohibitive. All the materials used by contractors were supplied by the Municipality.

5. Because there are barely twelve good plumbers who could be trusted with such work. Bad plumbers charge high for bad work.

Answer.—The supply would equal the demand. The Jubilee Institute would supply as many as are wanted. The Municipality might sell materials to owners at cost price.

6. Because there are thousands of poor house-owners who could not pay for costly work and who would be obliged to employ cheap plumbers and connive at bad work. In a number of cases the cost would be five times the annual rent, and in some cases ten times the rent.

Answer.—If the Municipality does the work up to the gate the cost will be reduced.

7. Because *dustoori* would be freely given to subordinates to pass bad work.

Answer.—It can be kept in check by supervision.

8. Because owners would pay little attention to notices, and thousands would have to be prosecuted. Two out of three would be prosecuted. They would be harrassed unsuccesfully, and this would provoke grave discontent. If work was done by the Municipality no one would be prosecuted or harrassed.

Answer.—The prosecutions would not be numerous.

9. Because there would be great delay in doing the work by owners and by these prosecutions. It is necessary there should be no delay.

No answer.

The House connections should be cleaned and repaired by the Municipality, and the cost recovered from the Owners—

1. Because public health demands the city should be kept scrupulously clean, and that nuisances should be corrected as fast as they occur.

No answer.

2. Because house-owners are apathetic and indifferent to insanitary surroundings, and public health should not suffer by neglect of individuals.

Answer.—It would be difficult to recover the cost.

3. Because the remedy by notices and prosecutions is of very little use. Great delay is caused, while the nuisance grows worse and worse.

No answer.

The House-connections should be paid for by the Municipality—

1. Because the sewers and the connections are parts of one whole. Both must be equally well done, and if the cost of the sewers is paid for by the Municipality, the cost of the connections should be paid in the same way. There is no reason why the sewers alone should be paid for by the Municipality.

Answer.—It is right to pay the cost of the work in the streets, but it is not right to pay for the cost in private properties.

2. It is a work affecting public health. All works which benefit the public should be paid for by the public.

Answer.—The work in private properties benefits the owners and increases their value; therefore they should pay. Not right to favour the house-owners, who are only a section of the public, or spend public money in private houses.

3. The work benefits the owners as well as the health of the occupants. Both should pay their share through the taxes.

Answer.—The taxes fall unequally. Some would have to pay too much and others too little.

4. The taxes amount to 27 lakhs, excluding payments for water, etc. The house-owners pay two-thirds through the house-tax, and the occupants pay one-third through town-duties. Therefore, if the cost is recovered through the taxes the owners would pay two-thirds of the cost, and the occupants one-third.

Answer.—The poor owners might have to pay more than the proper cost of their connections. Besides, one man might have his house connected to-day, and another fifteen years afterwards.

Reply.—All Municipal benefits are enjoyed unequally, but the taxation is the same. People pay for education who do not benefit by it. They also pay for water when they have no pipe; and they pay for cleaning privies when they have no privies. To this day parts of the city are badly supplied with water, yet the water-tax is paid throughout.

5. The Municipality should do the work as a question of public health, although private properties might be benefited. When roads are made private properties are benefited, but the cost is not charged to the owners of those properties.

Answer.—It is immoral to spend public money in private compounds.

6. Practically all the houses in the city are connected with old Municipal drains or with cesspools. They cost money to build. The remains of the pipes in the first section are valued at Rs. 40,000. It would be unfair to compel owners to put in a new set of connections without compensation, and in their case the Municipality ought to make the new connections at Municipal expense. This was decided in 1882.

No answer.

7. This equity is recognised in section 233 of the Municipal Act, which prescribes that in such cases the new connections must be made or paid for by the Municipality.

Answer.—The section does not apply.

8. New houses should be connected by the Municipality, but the cost recovered from the owners. They have no old drains for which the owners should be compensated. It is not advisable to pay for such works for all time, although the Municipality should always keep the work in its own hand.

No answer.

9. The Municipality has connected 7,000 houses

at its own expense. It would be a grievance that the owners of other houses should have to pay.

Answer.—It was an experiment, and the Corporation could now change its policy.

10. It will probably not cost more than 50 lakhs to do the work for the health of the city and without any prosecution. At 3 lakhs a year it would take 17 years. The natural increase of taxation is 2½ lakhs a year. Therefore, without extra taxation, and without interfering with any other work, the whole cost might be paid from current Revenues without even touching the overgrown Cash Balance of 20 lakhs.

Answer.—If the Municipality throw their money away in house-connections they are not fit to be entrusted with the finance of the city. If the balance is drawn open the Municipality would be insolvent. The borrowing powers are nearly exhausted. Government would not sanction the loan.

Reply.—It is not proposed to borrow.

11. It is a question of health and safety. If the Municipality make a mistake in finance, it can be corrected; but losses by death and ill-health are irreparable. Nothing is so costly as disease.

Answer.—Government will not permit the Municipality to spend its money for this purpose.

Reply.—Government permitted it from 1882 to 1896.

12. The Government and Port Trust should connect their properties at their own expense, because they do not pay full Municipal rates and should not receive full Municipal privileges. This was laid down in 1882.

Answer.—Government and the Port Trust would sue the Municipality if they were excluded.

Reply.—This proposal is withdrawn. It is found that they do pay full rates minus an allowance for the ornamental character of their buildings and the public purposes to which they are applied. They are not built for purposes of profit.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While the greatest scholars of the Presidency are directing their attention to the University examinations, and proposing easier or harder curriculums to reduce the strain on the candidates, or to raise the efficiency of instruction, no thought is bestowed by anybody upon the 2nd and 3rd Grade Public Service Certificate examinations. You hear of scholars proposing ways to secure uniformity of standard in the questions set to the candidates; or to shorten or lengthen the period of college instruction; but nobody ever considers whether the 2nd and 3rd Grade P. S. C. examinations are carried on upon just and unobjectionable principles. In the opinion of some, these examinations may be of little consequence, but I assure you that upon them depends the well-being of more individuals than upon University examinations. Those who are poor go in for these examinations, and these examinations decide which of these poor boys shall earn a livelihood or shall starve. If we add together the numbers of those who appear for these examinations from the various districts of the presidency, we shall find that the aggregate number of condidates for these examinations is at least twice as great as that for the matriculation and the U. S. F. examinations. It is therefore proper that all injustice, all unsatisfactory arrangements, should be eschewed from the conduct of these examinations.

Here I shall draw your attention to only one, among a large number of unsatisfactory items, in connection with these examinations.

The maximum number of marks in the vernacular subject is 100; 60 of these marks are assigned to written examination in appointed books and in grammar; 30 marks are assigned for modi reading; and 10 marks for vernacular reading. In other papers than in the vernacular paper, a candidate is required to score at least one-third of the maximun number of marks, while in the vernacular paper only 7½ marks out of 60, that is, only ⅛ of the maximun number of marks need be secured; for a candidate who gets 7½ marks in the vernacular paper can pass, if he secures or manages to secure 10 marks out of 10 in Marathi reading; for the total 17½, which is ¼ of 70, entitles him to pass in the sub-head of 70 marks, modi reading being the other sub-head. This sort of marking, besides being open to the objection that 7½ or ⅛ of the maximum number of marks is too low a standard for passing, is yet open to the more serious objection, that assessing reading, which is itself a vague affair, has no record, and the examiner may assign any number of marks from 0 to 10, according to whether he wishes to pluck or pass any particular student.

The evils of oral examinations have long been felt in the University examinations, and hence they have been abolished one by one. But the evil still lingers in the 2nd and 3rd Grade P. S. C. examinations, and demands urgent removal. The written answer papers of candidates for these examinations are preserved from year to year, and they can be challenged by the Inspector, or, subject to the discretion of the Board of Examiners, by the candidates themselves, and any injustice, if any, has been done, can be corrected; but the assessment in oral examination, being an ephemeral work, is uncontrolled, and might become a fruitful source of grave injustice. Under these circumstances, I suggest for the consideration of the Director of Public Instruction, and of the Educational Inspectors, the following three remedies:—

(1) Either the vernacular and modi oral examinations should be done away with, as they have been in the University examinations.

(2.) Or the marks of the oral examinations should be kept separate, and the written vernacular paper should be considered as distinct head, and the candidate should be required to score at last 1-3rd of the maximum number of marks in this paper, as in other written papers.

(3.) Or the standard for passing in other papers should be lowered to 1-8th of the maximum, as in the vernacular paper.—Yours, &c.,

BAJI GANESH PHODRE.

Ratnagiri, June 20.

CRICKET.

THIS match was played at the Hindu Gymkhana ground on 21st June vs. Fort High School C. Club. The Hindu Gymkhana opened its season with a success over Fort High School, yesterday, the 21st inst. The Fort High School was dismissed for a meagre total of 33 to which the Gymkhana responded with 79 for 7 wickets, when rain interfered at 4-45 p.m., and the match had to be stopped.

FORT HIGH SCHOOL C. CLUB.

K P Lala, b out L S Bhandare	0
Naiyagamwala, b Palker, c Kirtiker	1
J Pocha, b Palker, c Dhondi	3
P Pagdiwala, b Palker, c Dhondi	0
F Coolabewala, b L S Bhandare	4
B N Mistri, b Palker	2
N Pagdiwala, b Palker	0
E Coolabewala, b R S Bhandare	0
R N Mistri, b Palker	1
Sookhiya, b L S Bhandare, st Daderker	5
N B Nakra, not out	7
Extras	10
Total	33

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
L B Palker	115	14	7	6
L S Bhandare	110	9	16	4
N B Daderker	..	1	...	...

HINDU GYMKHANA.

L B Palker, b Nayagamwala	0
N B Daderker, b Nakra	25
N P Gosavi, b D N Mistri	21
G R Kirtiker, b D N Mistri	6
G B Modak, c Sukia, b Nayagamwala	2
B G Mamoo, b Mistri	5
B S Vagh, run out	0
G N Bhandare, not out	3
V H Dhotre, not out	8
P L Dhondi } to bat	
L S Bhandare }	
Extras	9
Total	79

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Nayagamwala	63	1	31	2
Nakra	50	2	24	1
Mistri	55	2	15	3

THE *Indian Planter* writes:—The action of some Companies in forbidding their employes to play polo, has caused a good deal of unfavourable comment among planters generally, who are essentially a community of athletes and sportsmen. Polo is a pastime which stands alone in its universal papularity, and is one of the few games which can be played all the year round in Assam. Many men could hardly get on at all without their usual weekly game, and there is no doubt about the lot of good it does in re-invigorating and refreshing both mind and body. The Company in question has had rather a run of bad luck as regards accidents at polo; hence the recent decision of the directors.

HOUSEKEEPING at Bulawayo must be rather expensive at present, as reports just to hand state the price of milk at 36s. per gallon, and many other provisions, the supply of which is affected by the cattle plague and the native outbreak, at proportionately high rates. Notwithstanding this, at least one young Afrikander couple in the laager have since the commencement of the siege entered upon the responsibilities of marriage. In this connection it is interesting to note that, according to "The Bulawayo Sketch," a dozen babies have been born during the same period within the fortified area.

CLAIM ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. RUSTOMJI MERWANJI PATEL, Acting Chief Judge.)

NANABHOY BABULJI VS. RUSTOMJI BURJORJI SHROFF.

MR. RUSTOM B. PAYMASTER appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hemming represented the defendant. Claim of Rs. 2,000 due on a promissory note passed by defendant in favour of plaintiff on the 30th April 1896, payable on demand, together with the interest at 2 per cent. per mensem. The plaintiff in his plaint stated that the defendant having been without any employment, the sum sued for was advanced to him in order to enable him to start in business. The sum of Rs. 525 was paid to defendant personally and the balance of Rs. 1,475 was deposited by the plaintiff in the Agra bank in the name of the defendant, who had at the time of the deposit accompanied the plaintiff to the bank. The plaintiff at the time of filing the suit had obta'ned an attachment before judgment restraining the bank from paying to the defendant the amount standing to his credit in the bank.

At the first hearing of the case, the defendant did not put in an appearance, and an "ex-parte" decree was passed against him for the amount claimed with costs. An hour after the passing of the decree, the defendant appeared in court with his counsel, Mr. Murzban, and applied to the learned judge for a new trial on the grounds amongst others, that he had instructed Mr. Hemming to appear on his behalf, but his solicitor, having suddenly been taken ill, had not come to his office that day from his residence, at Bandora. The defendant waited at Mr. Hemming's office, but as he did not turn up, he (defendant) instructed Mr. Murzban to appear for him, and when he appeared in court with his counsel, he was informed that an "ex-parte" decree had been passed against him.

Mr. Paymaster, on behalf of the plaintiff, objected to a new trial being granted. Mr. Hemming had not put in any affidavit in support of his application, and the court should not assume that these allegations were true.

His Honour granted a new trial on the defendant paying Rs. 30, as the professional costs of the plaintiff's pleader. At the hearing of the new trial, Mr. Hemming raised the defence that the suit was premature; that at the time of the passing of the note, it was agreed between the parties that the plaintiff was not to make any demand for the sum due for six months. Mr. Hemming also denied that Rs. 2,000 had been advanced as alleged. It was further stated, on behalf of defendant, that the transactions had been fraudulent, and that the representations on which the defendant was induced to sign the note were not carried out.

His Honour, after going into the evidence adduced on behalf of both the parties, in disposing of the suit, said that there was not much to choose between the parties to the suit. The plaintiff, the defendant, and the latter's witnesses belonged to the class of the unemployed, whose principal business it was to lounge about the Elphinstone Circle Gardens. It was admitted by defendant that he was in needy circumstances, that he wanted money, and that as others would not lend him money, the plaintiff ultimately volunteered to do so to enable him to start in business. The defendant could not be allowed to plead that the amount of the note was made payable in six months in spite of the express word in the document that the sum of Rs. 2,000 was to be repaid on demand. Section 92 of the Indian Evidence Act provided that "no evidence of any oral agreement or statement shall be admitted between the parties to any instrument for the purpose of contradicting, varying, adding to, or subtracting from its terms," and it was in view of this provision of the law that he did not admit any evidence as to the oral agreement, which aimed at varying the terms of the promissory note. Illustration B to the above section was clear on the subject: "A agrees absolutely in writing to pay B. Rs. 1,000 on the 1st March 1873." The fact that at the same time an oral agreement was made that the money should not be paid till 31st March could not be proved. But, of course, a party could prove any facts which showed that fraud had been practised. The defendant alleged that the plaintiff promised not to demand the money for six months; but even if this was true, though the evidence showed it was not, the plaintiff could the next moment change his mind. A curious sort of fraud was alleged, though not proved. It was that the plaintiff took a note for Rs. 2,000, alleging that he would demand only Rs. 1,000. It was a well-known rule of law that a promissory note imported consideration and the "onus" lay very heavily on the defendant, that the consideration was not wholly or in part received. The defendant's witness Maneckji could not be relied upon, and the way in which he gave his evidence as to what consideration moved from the plaintiff to the defendant, showed that he was not present at the time of the passing of the note. The witness delightfully led the court to believe that the note was passed by the plaintiff to the defendant. The defendant's own story that he had received Rs. 1,000 only, out of which Rs. 20 were deducted as first month's interest, and Rs. 5 for "bukshis" was not corroborated by his own witness, and it was strange that all the witnesses of the defendant met him accidentally one after another near Elphinstone Circle Gardens, and before each of them the plaintiff was alleged to have admitted that he has advanced Rs. 1,000 only. Witness, De Souza, was a friend of the defendant, and they had both worked together at the Bombay Arsenal for many years. The other witness, Mr. Dillon, had fallen in the hands of marwarees, and had twice filed his schedule in Insolvency. The plaintiff, on the other hand, had shown that he had borrowed on the very day Rs 1,475 from a Marwaree on the pledge of ornaments. It was suggested by Mr. Hemming that this Marwaree had been got up, but it was highly improbable that a shrewd man like the plaintiff should have for the purpose of bolstering up his case raised against himself a Marwaree creditor with an imaginary claim of Rs. 1,475, and placed a mill-stone round his neck. The plaintiff had also produced the numbers of currency notes taken down by him at the Agra Bank at the time of depositing the money, and the defendant had, admitted that the plaintiff wrote in the book certain figures, and that the plaintiff had prejudiced his case by running into court and applying for an attachment before judgment. The case cited by Mr. Hemming in his argument did not apply to the facts in the present case. In that case the defendant was a young man, who was extravagant and reckless. No such conduct was imputed to the Parsee defendant in the present case. On the whole, the learned Chief Judge held that the defences set up by Mr. Hemming were neither proved in fact nor in law. The "ex-parte" decree passed against the defendant would be confirmed, and Rs. 51 certified as the professional costs of the plaintiff's pleader.

THE MONSOON.

A PORTION of the front wall of a house belonging to a Parsi gentleman, named Ardashir Jamsetjee, at Chandanwady, collapsed on Monday evening, owing to the heavy downpours.—On Tuesday night, the whole of the rear portion of a four-storeyed house, measuring about twenty-five by fifteen feet, situated at Ali Oomer's street, and belonging to Abdulla Alli, collapsed. The building was occupied by a number of tenants, who fortunately escaped unhurt, and who have since vacated the house. The wall in falling damaged the rear portion of a neighbouring three-storeyed house.—On Monday night, the west and the south walls of a one-storeyed house, at Borebhat Lane, belonging to a dancing girl, gave way. The occupants sustained no injury, and have, at the instance of the Municipal authorities, since vacated the place. On the same day a cocoanut tree was blown down and fell on to the east side of Mr. Oomer Jamal's stables at Bellasis Road, resulting in the collapse of a portion of the roof. Gunpat Ithoo, a syce, who was at the time in the stable, sustained slight abrasion on the left cheek. The syce was taken to the J. J. Hospital, whence after, treatment, he was allowed to go home. A horse belonging to Abdool Rahiman Buder, valued at Rs. 1,500, which was in the stable, was killed by the fallen debris of the roof. Another race-horse, said to be worth Rs. 2,000, belonging to Mr. Essa bin Khaliffa, had both its legs broken.

A GLIMPSE of Sir William Harcourt at home is given by the "Salisbury Times" in the following account of a visit of the Brown-street Young Men's Endeavour Guild to the New Forest: "After a short stay at Rufus's Stone, the majority of the party strolled to Malwood, and permission being obtained to go round the grounds, a tour of inspection was commenced. In an easy chair, shaded by an overhanging tree, with Lady Harcourt and his son near, sat the veteran statesman. In response to a spontaneous burst of cheers, Sir William rose, and in his habitually courteous manner greeted the party, and then pointed out the beauties of the forest home. Cheers were again given when the trees planted by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone were shown to the visitors. In answer to a remark by one of the party anent the Education Bill, Sir William stated that, in his opinion, the Bill would not pass into law; but he declined to go much into the question. Bidding the party good-day, and wishing them a happy holiday, Sir William resumed his seat."

ACCORDING to the monthly statement published in the June number of "The Bookman," the six shilling novel is the favourite in the book market. The "output" is "marvellous." In the last week of the month, nearly fifty new six-shilling stories were published. "The Bookman" says that works on South Africa are "eagerly sought," and that there is an inquiry for books "dealing with Stock Exchange transactions."

EVENING PARTY AT CUMBALLA HILL.

PRINCE SAMATSINGHJI, of Palitana, who is always to the fore when an occasion arises for showing hospitality to his European and Native friends, gave a most pleasant party at his residence, at Cumballa Hill on Tuesday evening. Taking advantage of the visit of Miss Annie May Abbot, the little Georgia Magnet, to Bombay, the Prince arranged that she should give a private "seance" of her marvellous performance for the delectation of a select coterie of his friends. After the due arrival of the invited guests, an adjournment was made from the reception room to another apartment, which had been specially arranged for the performance. A committee of some eight gentleman was chosen, which consisted of the following:—Dr John Pollen, Mr. Uloth, Mr. John Marshall, Dr. MacDonald, Mr. A. H. Payne, Mr. F. A Spencer, Dr. Manser, and Mr. G. C. Plinston. A series of some thirteen tests was gone through, which fully demonstrated the marvellous force—call it what you will, magnetic, odic, psychic, or hypnotic—that Miss Abbott undoubtedly possesses. These consisted in the lifting of persons, chairs, &c., the attempt to push Miss Abbott over, and other experiments, which conclusively proved that Miss Abbott does not rely on mere physical force. Another remarkable test was successfully performed which seems to point to hypnotic suggestion, as on a ring being formed of the committee by joining hands, and an electric circle completed, Kumar Shri Vijaysingji proved immoveable to the efforts of a stalwart European. The party was a great success, and everybody expressed themselves as having enjoyed a most plea-ant evening. Over a hundred guests participated in the Prince's efforts to provide for their amusement. Fortunately the evening was fine. The assembled guests dispersed shortly before mid-night. Among those present were: The Honourable Mr. Justice and Mrs. Strachey, the Honourable Mr. Justice Badrudin Tayabji, Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall, Dr. Pollen, Dr. Manser, Dr. and Mrs. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. W. Forest, Mr. H. W. Uloth, Mr. and Miss A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald, Professor O. V. Muller, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Mr. F. A. Spencer, Mr. E. C. B. Acworth, Mrs. and the Misses D. Gostling, Mr. C. S. H. Sarl, Mr. G. C. Plinston, Mr. F. H. Brown, Mr. Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Colonel Freeman, Dr. W. K. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Slater, Mrs. and Miss Phythian, Professor Sharp, Mr. E. B. Raikes, Mr. L. J. Robertson, Mr. Hormazdyar Cooverjee Coyajee, Mr. C. Moir, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Peace, Professor Covernton, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Ellis, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Allan Turner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Klingelhofer, Mr. W. Lang, Mr. A. H. Payne, Captain Vidal, Lieutenant G. A. F. Berends, Mr. Allum, Mr. A. Tod, Mr. Hill, Mr. A. G. Watson, Mrs. S. Barwell, Kumar Shri Chandradevji, of Dharampore, Kumar Shri Balubha Karansingji, of Vankaner, Rana Bhapatsingji, of Sindhawadar, Mr. Kaikhosro Manekshah Taleyarkhan, Rana Prithiragji, of Ankewalia, Mr. F. H. S. Merewether, Mr. Darashah Cooverjee Coyajee, Risaldar Machhabhai, Jamadar Jambhai, Chanpawat Sardarsinhji Rathod, Amratlal Parekh, of Rajkot, &c.

MR. JOHN HARE ON HIS TRAVELS.

THERE is perhaps no actor who succeeds so completely in disguising his own identity on the stage as Mr. John Hare. The famous comedian himself tells one story of a man, who called once upon him to sell a dog, and being reproached by Mr. Hare with his diffidence in coming to the point, observed "It is not you, young man, but your father that I want to see." For the actor who has given to the playgoer a gallery of fine portraits of old gentlemen, from Lord Ptarmigan and Beau Farintosh to Benjamin Goldfinch and the Duke of St. Olpherts, carries his years lightly. Mr. Hare, as I saw him the other day, in his habit as he lives, certainly had the appearance (writes a representative of "The Daily News") rather of the typical "jeune premier" than the "old man" of the stage. He had only just returned from America, and the ordinary course of nature seemed to have been reversed in his case, for he was looking not a day older, but even younger, than when he left England six months ago. His health, indeed, has been much benefited by his visit to the United States. Even the Atlantic Ocean, of which some people have such unpleasing remembrances, seems to have been as kindly disposed towards the popular actor as everybody is in these days, for the passage from New York to Queenstown, in Mr. Hare's own words, was "like coming up the River Thames."

The most marked variation he found in his daily life after stepping on board ship was that he was free, for the first time in six months, of the interviewers. They pounced upon him on the day of his arrival at New York, and they parted with him reluctantly on the day he left. On the day after his arrival in London, however, he was ready once more to submit patiently to the importunities of the interviewer. "We arrived in New York," said Mr. Hare, to begin at the beginning, "on December 7, just two days before the delivery of the President's Message upon the question of Venezuela. The friendly feeling with which I was received, however, did not diminish on that account. On the contrary, it seemed rather to increase, and, so far as I can judge, the feeling against England existed only in the minds of certain politicians and certain newspapers. Personally I saw no sign of ill-feeling. An English actor coming with English plays might have expected to find himself cooly received at such a moment, but at the theatre as well as at the clubs, and among my newly-made acquaintances, I found a thoroughly cordial welcome. Yes, Sir Henry Irving was there before me, and I am sure he will heartily confirm what I say. We met once or twice, Irving and I, but either I was on his heels or he was on mine. I followed him in New York, at the beginning of my tour, and he was playing his final engagement in New York when we left.'

"What was our repertory? It began with 'The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith,' and ended with 'A Pair of Spectacles.' As a first piece we played 'A Quiet Rubber.' 'The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith' was not so much to the taste of the Americans, perhaps, as the lighter comedy. As a piece of literary work, Mr. Pinero's play was praised everywhere, but the Americans certainly have not the taste for plays of that class. They don't get up controversies over the drama. Not that they are less acute than audiences in this country. They are less demonstrative, perhaps, than the English playgoer during the progress of a play, but not less attentive, I can assure you. They have a very keen apreciations of a point, the actor can feel that; but they have a way of saving up their applause till the end, when they give it you with compound interest. It may be that the fact that there is no pit in the American theatres may have something to do with that; for the pit, you know, is the warming-pan for the stalls. In all the American theatres the whole of the ground floor is given up to the parterre."

"How do the American theatres compare with the English? I do not know how to make the comparison. I am not much of a playgoer myself. I can only say of the theatres in America that when they are good, they are 'very, very good,' like the little girl in the nursery rhyme, 'and when they are bad they are horrid.' But of the latter class, I must say I saw but few. The modern theatres are excellent, behind and in front; and I do not think we have anything in this country to beat Abbey's Theatre of New York, or the Termont Theatre of Roston, or the Broad-street Theatre of Philadelphia. An English actor may easily make himself at home in the United States. The only thing that may give him anything of surprise is the manner in which tickets for the theatres are put up to auction. There is quiet a brisk business done in this market when there is a big demand for seats."

"Of the American people, as I came to know them apart from my work, I have also the pleasantest recollection. I experienced no end of kindness and hospitality, and the newspapers, the public, and the friends, I found all combined to make my tour an enjoyable experience. And what do I think of America? Now, that is a question I have been asked many times, and I am not yet ready with an answer. I was asked that same question the day I arrived in New York, and again the day I left it. To tell you the truth, my ideas upon the subject are rather vague. You will understand I had not much time for sight-seeing. A slight illness on my way back to New York occupied my leisure, and being ill in America as much the same as being ill anywhere else. My impressions of the country, picked up in the intervals of long railway journeys, is that it is a country in full blast."

Mr. Hare will have the opportunity of enlarging his impressions of America, for he is under engagement to Mr. Charles Frohmann to return in October, when he will appear in New York at the Garrick Theatre—a name associated in the memory of the playgoer with some of the very best work of the most finished comedian of our time. Between this and then, however, it is not Mr. Hare's intention to appear on the London stage.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "This has been a simple miraculous year at Kew. In all my experience—and he has been for many years a prominent official in connection with the Gardens—"I have never known anything like it. Snowdrops, daffodils, tulips, bluebells, flowering shrubs, azaleas, and rhododendrons have all come off with extraordinary splendour. The rhododendron dell is still worth a visit. We can testify that it certainly is, and so are the azaleas, though many of them have gone by. A gorgeous show they have made, and many of the later ones are still in the prime of their beauty.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL PRESENTATIONS AT THE LEVEE.

ON Monday (June 1) the Prince of Wales held a levee at St. James's Palace. The guard of honour was supplied by the 2nd Bn. Coldstream Guards and the escort by the 2nd Life Guards. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Prince Charles of Denmark (who wore a Naval uniform) and was met in the Throne Room by Lord Salisbury, Lord Wolsely, the Lord Chancellor, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. Among the diplomatic corps Sir Philip Currie, just arrived from Constantinople, and Sir Edward Malet, our late ambassador at Berlin, were conspicuous. The general circle was well attended. About 400 presentations were made, including:—

The Hon. Hannis Taylor, United States Minister to Spain, by the United States Ambassador; Constructor-Capts. Imperial Japanese Navy Takayama and Miyabara, Paymr. Mano, Imperial Japanese Navy, by the Japanese Minister; Capt. G. B. Appleton, Victorian Artillery, A.D.C. to the General Commanding in Victoria; Lieut. H. M. Allen, 5th Punjab Cavalry; Mr. Alfred Austin, on his appointment as Poet Laureate; Lieut.-Gen. G. Digby Barker, C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda; Rear-Admiral Richard F. Britten; Lieut Gen. Sir Henry Brackenbury, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.; Mr. Percy Bramley, North-West and Oudh Constabulary; Col. F. W. J. Barker, B.A.; Mr. Francis Edward Crow, H. M. Vice-Consul at Teheran; Lt-Col. Arthur Emerson Chapman, R.M.L.I.; Col. Frank Cochran; Lt-Col. Allan Cust R. C. P.; Lt.-Col. W. F. Curteis; Mr. George E. Cooke (U.S.A.); Major F. G. Delamain, 11th (P.W.O.) Bengal Lancers; Capt. Lionel Dunsterville, 20th Punjab Infantry; Major L. T. Dupont, British Columbia Regt. Canadian Artillery; Mr. Haviland W. de Sausmarez, H. M. Vice-Consul and Assistant Judge at Zanzibar; Gen. Sir John Ewart, K. C. B.; Lt.-Col. the Hon. Keith Turnour-Fetherstonhaugh; Col. A. Fitzgeorge, C. B.; Major-Gen., T. Fraser, C. B., C. M. G.; Mr. Alex. Forrest, M.L.A., Western Australia; Sir Frederic Fryer, K.C. S.I.; Major Wallace Georges, 3rd Madras Lancers; Mr. Douglas Grant, U.S.A.; Mr. Dana-Gibson, U.S.A; Lieut.-Col. B. Gough; Major-Gen. Coleridge Grove, C.B.; Mr. Hayashi, Consul of Japan; Col R.H. O'Grady-Haly, C.B., D.S.O., A.A.G.; Lieut.-Col. B. Hamilton; Lieut.-Col. Hickson; Lieut. A. G. Hamilton, 4th Sikhs; Major-Gen. Edward Hopton, C. B.; Mr. Justice Hopley (High Court of Cape Colony); Col. Hare; Syed Sarfraz Ali Khan; Gokal Chand Budhwar; Sheikh Shamsuddin; Syed Mohammed Reza; Krishnarav Waman Bhat; Jijaba Bajaram Mohite; Imam Ali Khan; Bhalchandra Chintaman Ketkar; Mahomed Alli Jinnah; Nowroji Merwanji Tarachand; Shaik Mohammed Usuf Husain Khan; Dhunjeesha Dorabjee; Surg.-Major-Gen. J. Jameson, M.D.,; Lieut, P. C. Eliot-Lockhart, Queen's Own Corps of Guides; Surg.-Capt. Lane, Indian Medical Service, and William Byam, 23rd Pioneers, on return from active service in Wageristan and Chitral; Mr. E. A. Lovell (Acting Colonial Secretary at Lagos); Ven. Welbore MacCarthy, Archdeacon of Calcutta; Lieut. A. G. Maxwell, 6th (Prince of Wales's) Bengal Cavalry; Surg. Lieut. Col. John Mac Gregor, M. D., 20th Regt. Bombay Infantry; Dr. Alfredo Nandi, Crown Advocate of Malta; Vice-Admiral Henry Frederick Nicholson, C. B.; Mr. James Robert Phillips, Deputy Commissioner and Consul Niger Coast Protectorate; Col. Thomas Prickett, on promotion and appointment to the Staff in India; Capt. H. I. E. Palmer, 5th Punjab Cavalry; Lieut. H. M'Neale Patteson, 5th Bengal Cavalry; Major C. H. Powell, 1st Goorkha Rifles; Gen. Sir Dighton Probyn, G. C. V. O., K. C. B., K. C. S. I., V. C.; Deputy Surg.-Gen. G. S. Ryerson, Staff Canadian Militia; Rear-Admiral Ernest Rice; Lieut. W. C. Rivett, Victorian Field Artillery; Lieut. F. H. S. Roberts, King's Royal Rifles, on appointment to Personal Staff of Commander of Forces, Ireland, by Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C.; Field-Marshal the Lord Roberts, of Kandahar, on appointment as Commander of the Forces in Ireland, by the Marquis of Lansdowne, K. G.; Lieut.-Col J. St Clair, Deputy Judge-Advocate; Bishop Selwyn, Chaplain in Ordinary; Lieut. A. C. Stewart, Queen's Own Corps of Guides; George Douglas Swain, County Inspector British Guiana Police Force; Rev. Livingston Schuyler, U. S. A.; Major Henry M Temple, Indian Staff Corps; Col K. R. Todd, R E; Lieut-Col Lord Trevor; Major-Gen. Hon. R. Talbot; Lieut.-Col. A. H. Whitehorne, R. A.; Lieut.-Col. Woods, Hants Carabiniers.

THREE NOTED MEN.

THE LATE DR. POLLEN AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES.

THE Wellington (New Zealand) "Evening Post" of May 19, writes under this heading:—A Gentleman, who for many years past has moved in the political sphere in which the late Dr. Pollen filled so worthy a place, and who has known the deceased statesman intimately for a quarter of a century and more, was yesterday interviewed by a representative of this paper in reference to the history of his departed friend. Questioned by our representative, he expressed a ready willingness to lay what information he possessed at our disposal. His thoughts, he said, were all that he could give as his recollections of the past, and as they came to his mind, he would utter them. If we thought it worth while to take them down, we could do so. Being the thoughts of a man of keen observation and sound judgment, we did think them worth publication, and they follow:—It is a singular thing, he said, that three very remarkable medical men came to this colony about the same time—Dr. Featherston, Dr. Fitzherbert, and Dr. Pollen. It will be found when the legislation of the older generation comes to be considered at any future time, that these three men have influenced the character of our legislation to an exceptional degree. Dr. Featherston was a Scotchman, with glowing zeal for the establishment of Constitutional Government, and the extension of freedom everywhere. The surprising power of attraction radiating from his personalty, which was his most striking characteristic, enabled him to exert a most wide-reaching influence in this colony. Great clearness of view, unflinching integrity, and untiring zeal in the interests of freedom, were his chief characteristics. The extent to which these left their impress upon his contemporaries is something which it is now difficult to realise. Dr. Fitzherbert, afterwards Sir Wm. Fitzherbert, was a man of cultured intellect. He was probably a more cultured scholar than Dr. Featherston, and the trend of his mind was towards mathematics. The consequence was that he became a constructive financier. Dr. Pollen, the third of the great medical men that I have mentioned, was one of those singular Irishmen that we find all over the world—of the highest culture, gifted with a genial temperament of strong will, ingratiating manner, and wonderful force of character. He differed very much from the two gentlemen I have already mentioned, in the fact that he was chiefly an administrator. His view of public life might well be summed up by saying that, in his opinion, that which was best administered was best. All these three men were remarkable in the Legislature for their striking dramatic powers. Yet of the three, probably Dr. Pollen was the greatest orator—and the wittiest. He was loyalty itself as a colleague, and therefore constantly defended measures in the Legislative Council with ingenuity and zeal when he but little approved of them. After defending such a measure with his great ingenuity, and even with warmth, or simulated warmth, and enthusiasm, in case he failed to pass it, he was in the habit of rubbing his hands together, and, smilling cheerfully round at the Council, would pleasantly say, "Well, thank God that is done with," and would so banish the troublesome matter from his mind. As an administrator, everybody who has followed him has been struck with the clearness of the minutes of his business transactions, his unswerving decision of character, and his freedom as an Administrator from any form of political bias. One of his greatest charms in the Legislative Council consisted in the fact that though occasionally exhibiting great warmth, he was never in the faintest degree discourteous, and his language when analysed, never could be found to secretly cover a hidden sting. He was one of those men, whose merits were never properly recognised by the colony, because he never figured in the House of Representatives. His sympathies wene strongly opposed to the use of language for the purpose of misleading the people in relation to the trend of measure. His mind was a great and logical one, and his political foresight remarkable. Consequently, he foresaw in many measures apparently for the good of the people, not only much unrest and disappointment, but possibly much evil result and consequent unsettling of the public mind when deprived of the joy of anticipation. That is all I have to say at the present moment, excepting, perhaps, that Dr. Pollen was also a shining light in the Provincial Council—a great administrator, and a man whose straightforward, outspoken character I will always admire and respect."

(BY TELEGRAPH.—PRESS ASSOCIATION.)

AUCKLAND, MAY 19.

The late Dr. Pollen, M.L.C., whose death was announced yesterday, passed away quietly at his residence, Avondale, at the age of 82. He had been suffering from diarrhœa, but had been confined to bed for only five days. He leaves a widow, and also four sons and four daughters.

Dr. Dan Pollen, above referred to, was the eldest brother of Dr. John Pollen's father, and a firm friend of Sir James Fergusson, who always spoke of him as "a great statesman."

THREE years ago the Harleian Society decided to print Hunter's "Pedigrees and Memoranda," with notes by Mr. J. W. Clay, F.S.A., a member of the Council of the Society, who had undertaken the editorship of the collection. In 1894 the first volume of the work, consisting of 420 pages, was issued to the members of the Society. In 1895, two more volumes were issued, bringing the consecutive pagination of the work up to 1172. The Society has just issued the fouoth and final volume, which, as far as the text is concerned, concludes on page 1310, while an index to the whole work finishes on page 1454.

POLO PROSPECTS, 1896.

MR. CUTHBERT BRADLEY writes in the June number of the "Badminton Magazine":—Sport rules our seasons, and we take as naturally to polo, shooting, and hunting when they come round as we do to spring chickens, peaches, partridges, or plum pudding. The moment Melton Spinney is a mass of blackthorn bloom, thoughts begin to wander from fox-hunting to the green swards of Hurlingham and Ranelagh, which at once become the scenes of action. The first waltz over the boards of a well-polished floor before the ball-room fills is always the most inviting, and no wonder the wealth of fresh verdure and elastic turf tempts poloists to start the ball rolling or ever hounds have hopped on to their benches for the summer. Perhaps Mr. Tattersall may be said to feel the polo pulse when he opens the season with sales of ponies at Albert Gate, finding out the depth of the pocket and the public demand for the "petits chevaux." Directly the month of April is well established, and the equine race are geting their coats, we find the sale lists of the horse repositories full of ponies, and then we know that the polo fever is spreading. Signs are not wanting that in the provinces, polo each successive season takes firmer root and a stronger hold on public favour. A very few years ago the name of the game was hardly known away from its various centres; now it is a household word, and finds aspirants in remote corners of our rural sporting districts. With so many provincial and Continental clubs springing up on all sides, ponies that can pass the standard of polo height and know the rudiments of the game meet with a ready sale. Polo has done for the pony what racing did for his bigger brother; for he has undergone considerable improvement during the present century, through the infusion of thoroughbred blood.

In the reign of George III. we are told every man wore a pig-tail and every pony a crupper, and our forefathers were compelled to have this appendage to the saddle, for the ostensible reason that, if they did not, owing to the straightness of the animal's shoulders, they would be seated between his ears. Till quite recently ponies were the perquisites of old ladies and little children, and pony panniers became very popular in 1886 after a charming photograph appeared of H. R. H. the Princess of Wales at Abergeldie, taking the Infant princess out for an airing.

It was in 1870 that some officers of the 10th Hussars quartered at Aldershot originated the idea of playing polo on their return from service in India. Ever since then ponies have gone up in public estimation, and care, with attention to their breeding, has enlarged their sphere of usefulness, given them good looks, and trebled their value. Fashion has marked the pony for her favourite, and we meet him now in the drive, the Row, the hunting field, or the polo ground, and as often as not, by his good looks, manners, and nippiness he is hard to beat, whatever the game may be. Those who have witnessed the fair scene on Hurlingham's polo lawns, which is the Elysium of pony flesh, holding as it does the same position that Newmarket does to the racing world, can appreciate the leading position he holds, and so ably fills, in the world of sport and pastime. The ponies of all nations are prssed into the service of polo; for we find that, besides the breeds of our own islands, there are high-caste Arabs, Barbs, Egyptians, Indian country-breds, and Americans who all have their respective merits. Pæans of praise might be sung about pony-flesh without exhausting the subject, and to-day he has to thank his polo friends for the high position he takes in the equine world. Although he is a product of the nineteenth century, the possibility of getting a polo pony true to a type is an interesting and still unsolved problem of breeding. Last season polo ponies averaged the price of hunters, and more changed hands at high figures than in any previous year. At the Messrs. Peat sale, eleven ponies averaged 235 guineas, and of these the famous Dynamite, a throughbred bay, made the highest price on record, 460 guineas, being purchased by Mr. Willy H. Walker, the owner of this year's Grand National winner. Amongst others of the same team, Nimble made 400 guineas, Gay Lad 360 guineas, Sister Sue 310 guineas, the total of the sale being 2,575 guineas. The crowd at Albert Gate on that memorable Monday before Derby Day, when these ponies were sold, was large and representative of the best known exponents of the game, men who knew what a polo pony ought to be; they came anxious to buy not only the make and shape of a well-chosen stud, but to get the rare training which the Messrs. Peat always gave to their ponies. If these ponies had been hurriedly hustled into a game, or frightened or worried into vice, they would not have been so eagerly sought after; for many animals no worse are sold every day for only a fraction of the sums which these made. Those entering to the game should lay to heart these substantial facts; for the ordinary player is always in a hurry with his training, and he often spoils and almost always takes from the possible perfection of his new mount. Golden precepts and practical hints are laid down in the writings of the late Mr. J. Moray Brown, the high priest of polo, who did so much to establish the success and popularity of the game, putting it on a footing it had never before attained. We also note Mr. E. D. Miller's new book, 'Modern Polo,' which should be studied and digested by all those who are entering the lists this season, for it is the outcome of much experience.

'Education of every description, if it is to bear weight, must be gradual, and cramming is neither good for man not beast,' are the words of Mr. J. Moray Brown, which come most acceptable on the eve of another polo season, when all is activity in the pony world. Education must not be done by harsh means or you will connect the game with punishment in your ponys mind. Here is the great master's receipt for breaking a pony to stick and ball, so as to make him enjoy the sport just as much as his rider:—'Have a couple of sticks hung up in his loose box, and place a ball in his manger. If you watch him you will probably note that he will sniff at them, push them about with his nose, and play with them; in fact, they will eventually become to him as toys, and he will disconnect them with all ideas of harm. When you go into his box to give him an apple or a carrot, take a stick with you, let him see it in your hand, and move it about in front of his head; repeat this when you get on his back, swinging the stick on each side of his head until he takes no notice of it. Then begin to hit the ball off his back.' This may be done with great success; and another good idea is to throw a soft white indiarubber ball, the size of a polo ball, at ponies when in a grass field. They become so accustomed to it, and will not shy away from it when they find that it does not hurt them. A player who has been amusing himself all the winter by training young ponies used to send them every market day into the neighbouring town and make his man ride them gently about amongst the crowd, so that they got accustomed to meeting objects, always a trying ordeal for novices. The old market women little imagined that they were being used as substitutes for high-class ponies in a game; and the idea answered admirably, for shy ponies gradually learned confidence before being asked to take their part in the "melee" of a tight game.

The condition of the ground is a matter of the greatest importance for the enjoyment of the game, besides the safety of men and ponies being dependent on it. Years ago, before artificial watering appliances were ever thought of, the destruction to ponies' feet and legs was very severe; now the management of the grounds at Hurlingham and Ranelagh has been reduced to a science, an no matter what the weather may be treating us to, it rides as springy as a good ballroom floor, and plays as true as a billiard table. The Hurlingham players have to thank the management and experience of Captain Walter Smythe, who has grown grey in the service of polo; whilst at Ranelagh the 'two new brooms,' Mr. E. D. Miller and Lord Ava, have grounds which are second to none. In looking through the programme of polo events we find every promise of a most interesting season's play. Hurlingham Club opened on May 4 by playing a team representative of Buenos Ayres, and ends the season with a tournament of foreign teams in which France, Spain, Argentine, and America have already notified their intention to enter the lists. Before the time closes for entries to be made, it may be hoped that Asia, Africa, and India will all send teams, for polo flourishes all over the globe. The Inter-regimental Tournament is fixed to commence Monday, June 29, and is always productive of the most interesting play in the season's programme. The occasion of the Military Cup at Hurlingham is perhaps the only one on which the aristocratic gallery breaks forth into cheering. Party spirit rules high, though it is that feeling which animates a school or college when pitted againts one another on the playing field. The large crowd of onlookers catch something of the "esprit de corps" that exists amongst the members of a regimental team, and follow every stroke and turn of the game with the keenest interest. For the soldier's tournament of 1895 there were eleven entries, and the 13th Hussars and the 9th Lancers shared the favouritism for the cup. After a very keenly contested tournament, the 13th Hussars proved the winners for the second year in succession, and it is interesting to note in these days, when one hears so much of the extravagant prices given for polo ponies, that, of the eight ponies played, five out of the team cost 45 l. apiece. In Captain Maclaren the regiment possesses one of the acknowledged best 'backs' in England, besides being an exceptional 'coach,' as the discipline and combination of the team show, and this is where their strength lies. The presentation of the large gold cup, valued at 70 l. to the winning regimental team by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was one of the last acts of the retiring Commander-in-Chief. Next in importance is the play for the County Cup Tournament, which commences on Tuesday, July 14. Last year the hard ground and the General Election robbed the tournament of much interest, and prevented several strong teams—Edinburgh and Liverpool—from contesting. The cup was eventually won by the Rugby team, playing Mr. E. D. and G. Miller, the Earl of Shewsbury, and Captain D. Daly.

Glancing through the attractive Ranelagh programme it is found that they wisely started their season with a handicap tournament, a system of play much to be commended, encouraging and bringing out as it does young players. The future of polo depends on the new infusions of blood each season, quite as much as a foxhound kennel does, for there are few who play the dashing game after the meridian of life has been crossed. The soldiers and the foreign teams are also well provided for, in addition to the side shows, such as gymkhana, coaching competitions, horse and pony shows, which have proved such attractive features at Ranelagh during the last two seasons when the late Mr. J. Moray Brown and the Rev. T. F. Dale had the management.

As soon as the bell sounds its summons to the playing fields at Hurlingham, we look to see who answers the muster roll. A variety of causes shuffle the figures on the board as each season comes round: a few have joined the great majority, others have married wives and cannot come, influenza in the pocket is the excuse for a third, Anno Domini some of the rest. A ready welcome awaits the new faces who come to fill up the gaps in the ranks made by departed favourites, although old friends, whether players or ponies, have a warm corner in our heart. The majority of the names most familiar on the polo field are equally familiar with hounds. Perhaps the best known player of to-day amongst a nestor of shining lights is the Earl of Harrington, the popular Master of the South Notts Hounds. Beginning to play at Malta in 1875, no one as a patron of polo ranks higher than Lord Harrington. Not content to be only an ardent votary of the game, he has done almost more than anyone to further the interests of provincial and county polo, by encouraging the breeds of ponies, so that Derbyshire forms one of the most important centres of the game. No one understands better how to handle and make a hunter or a polo pony than does Lord Harrington, who has owned some of the very best during his long career in the saddle. Formerly his lordship used to play No. 1 in the game; but a serious fracture of the left shoulder compelled him latterly to take the position of No. 3 and back, in both of which places he is a tower of strength to his side, for he rides and hits hard and has an intimate tactical knowledge of the game. All through the season, from May to the end of July, Lord Harrington is a prominent figure amongst those who play at Hurlingham, enjoying the game he loves so well, besides inspiring a rising generation of players with his keenness and knowledge. After considering the prospects of the polo season, 1896, from many points of view, it is evident the game is going ahead, and will flourish wherever sportsmen are to be found.

AN AMERICAN CYCLONE.

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AT ST. LOUIS.

A CYCLONE of terrible violence swept over a portion of the State of Missouri on the evening of the last Wednesday in May, and was especially destructive, in the city of St. Louis. Buildings were overthrown, roofs stripped off, steamers and other craft in the river driven from their moorings and many of them sunk, and enormous damage of other kinds done. As many as 423 persons lost their lives in St. Louis alone, and about 1,000 others were injured. The damage done to property is estimated by the mayor at twenty millions of dollars, while thousands of people are homeless.

The storm struck the city shortly after five. For about an hour in the afternoon the atmosphere was sultry. Then a breeze sprang up, veering from all parts of the compass. Heavy clouds swept across the sky, flying hither and thither in soft mist-like formations. The shifting currents seemed gradually to concentrate, till one storm centre developed to the westward. From the south-west a funnel-shaped cloud was seen approaching. The sun was still an hour above the horizon, but the clouds which preceded this tornado speedily changed daylight into darkness, and when the cyclone struct the city it was as dark as it is at midnight. The storm swept along the Levee and through East St. Louis, destroying everything in its course. Meanwhile a hurricane from the north-west shook the western portion of the city. Thousands of people were hurrying homewards from the business centre. The electric lights having gone out, and the street car and railway service being suspended, these people found themselves in utter darkness and in rain which was now coming down in sheets. On the west side of the river, within a three-mile strip along the Mississippi, scarcely a building escaped injury, and many collapsed into heaps of ruin.

Perhaps the most impressive evidence of the force of the storm was the complete wrenching off of the eastern end of the handsome Eads bridge, tons and tons of masonary being torn off and hurled into the river. The wires being down, the currents of electricity contributed to the destruction of life. The alarm system was paralyzed, and the relief corps found it almost impossible to release sufferers or extricate the dead. One conflagration in this quarter of the city caused damage to the extent of $100,000, and this was increased by a dozen other fires, while the fires in East St. Louis added $500,000 to the loss.

The city dispensary was quickly overcrowded. The surgeons of the city hospital, which was partly destroyed, moved their patients into temporary quarters, being fearful that the strained structure still standing would collapse. Some of the 450 invalids, in an agony of fear, summoned up strength to rise from their beds and rushed shrieking into the streets. Crushed beneath walls, hurled against the sides of buildings, struck by flying timbers, cut by glass, and with shocks from electric wires, the inhabitants suffered in ways innumerable. The lower part and central portion of East St. Louis were razed to the ground, while along the river bank north of Eads-bridge not a house was left standing, and scarcely a family escaped without one of its members being killed. In many instances whole households were wiped out.

In one instance many lives were saved by the presence of mind of the driver of the Chicago-Alton train. When halfway across the bridge he realized the danger which threatened the train, as he saw the carriages leaning over and overhead poles snapping and tumbling, while beneath the stones of the bridge were plunging into the water. He at once went full steam ahead not a moment too soon, for the upper span of the bridge was blown away, and tons of granite tumbled on to the tracks where but a moment previously the train heavily laden with passengers had been.

The tower of the workhouse crashed through the building together with the supporting columns, completely obliterating the structure. Wonderful to say, of the 1,030 inmates, of whom 750 are insane, not a single life was lost.

Many curious freaks of the storm are related. Some streets for block after block show the houses overturned on their faces, while the roadway was filled with household goods, uprooted trees, and tangled masses of wire. The storm jumped over some areas, leaving them unharmed, and then dipped again. Many tenement houses had their side walls torn out, leaving the inmates, occupied in their household duties, caring for their injured relatives or friends, or mourning the dead, in full view of the crowds filling the streets.

The path of the storm was about half a mile wide and four long.

About 50 persons were killed in Southern Illinois by the storm. At the village of Lewden 36 people were killed, and at New Madrid seven persons were killed and 30 injured. The villages of Irvington, Richfield, Ashley, Boyd, and Dicks also suffered. At Anderson, Indiana, several people were injured and damage amounting to $250,000 was done to property. At Columbia, Pennsylvania, the cyclone razed the rolling mills to the ground.

A resolution instructing the Secretary of War to furnish such relief as he should think proper was carried unanimonsly on Thursday in both Houses of Congress. When the resolution was introduced in the Senate, however, Mr. Vest, of Missouri, dissented, saying that the people of his State were able to take care of the sufferers.

Seneca, Missouri, was visited by a cyclone on Saturday night, and 30 persons were killed.

ACTION AGAINST LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

MAIDS AND FASHIONS.

IN the Westminster County Court, on June 2, the case of "Blackborne v. Churchill" came before his honour Deputy-Judge Horton Smith, Q.C., and was a claim for £3 9s. 6d for a black chiffon front supplied to the defendant, Lady Randolph Churchill. Mr. De Herbert was counsel for the plaintiff, and said the defendant entered the shop of the plaintiff, and after examining lace fronts for half-an-hour, said she should like some on approval, and later, at her request, he sent a number over to the defendant, and the maid informed the assistant that the defendant would keep the black one; but next day it was returned, and it was sent back time after time. The plaintiff deposed to this; and his Honour asked what this was, as in French chiffon was "rags." In answer thereto he said this was a front to a dress. It was very artistic, and as some maids and sometimes the ladies copied them, they made an absolute rule that nothing was left on approval. The front was sent backwards and forwards by post, and in the end the defendant's groom threw it into the shop. For the defence it was contended that there was no sale, that the front was too small, and was therefore quite useless. In consequence of the defendant being out of town she was not able to be present and give evidence. His Honour said the fact that the defendant had visitors to attend to did not prevent her being dealt with as any other person. The probabilities were on the side of the plaintiff. He knew of cases where copies of articles of this kind were executed by maids, and there was good reason why they should not be left. There would be judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

MESSRS. LONGMANS and Co., have in preparation a volume consisting chiefly of letters written by the Hon. Maria Holroyd, a daughter of Gibbon's friend Lord Sheffield. It is to be published under the title of "The Girlhood of Maria Josepha Holroyd (Lady Stanley of Alderley)." It extends over a period of twenty years, from 1776 to 1796. Accounts of Warren Hastings's trial, and of the apotheosis of Voltaire, incidents of the French Revolution, described by an eyewitness, are given in the book. The letters also contain an account of the writer's personal intercourse with Comte de Lally Tollendal and other leading refugees. There are numerous portraits.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Miss LUCY GARNETT's and Mr. J.S. Stuart-Glennie's Greek Folk Poesy: Translations from the whole cycle of Romaic Popular Literature, which will be published immediately by Mr. David Nutt, has been dedicated by translator and editor to Mr. Gladstone in the following terms:—"To the great scholar, orator and statesman, the most powerful upholder of national rights, and the greatest of Liberal Premiers, the Right Hon. William Eward Gladstone, Greek Folk Poesy is dedicated gratefully by the translator, and with profound respect by the editor, the endeavour of both having been to make them worthy of association with the British name the most honoured by all Greeks."

In a few days Mr. Edward Arnold will publish a book by General Sir Thomas E. Gordon, entitled Persia Revisited. Sir Thomas, who was for many years military attache to the British Legation at Teheran, revisited Persia last autumn. He then saw the late Shah, and he will have a good deal to say of the unfortunate monarch. He will also be able to treat fully of the critical situation which was created in Persia by the assassination of Nasr-ed-Din. Further, the career, character, and disposition of the new Shah receive attention.

Dr. Creighton, the Bishop of Peterborough, finished the revision of the proofs of his monograph on Queen Elizabeth before he went to Moscow. The book will be published from the Goupil Gallery about the end of the month. The text runs to eight full chapters, and the Bishop has also written a short preface. Now that Froude has gone he is, no doubt, our first authority on the Elizabethan period, and naturally his book is awaited with keen interest.

Two well-known members of the Conservative party at present have literary undertakings in hand. Mr. George Wyndham is editing Shakespeare's poems for Methuen's series of English classics. Sir Herbert Maxwell has nearly finished a monograph on Robert Bruce for Putnam's Heroes of the Nations Library.

The Christina Rossetti birthday-book, which Messrs. Macmillan have had in preparation for some time, is almost ready. Its compilation is the work of Miss Olivia Rossetti, the daughter of Mr. W. M. Rossetti, and niece of the poetess. Christina Rossetti's birthday fell on Dec. 5, and a reader will turn instinctively to find the quotation from her poetry which is given under that date. It is the following verse from "The Months":—

Dimmest and brightest month am I;
My short days end, my lengthening days begin;
What matters more or less sun in the sky
When all is sun within.

Mr. John Porter is dedicating his reminiscences, aptly entitled Kingsclere, to the Duke of Westminster. Mr. Byron Webber, who edits the volume, writes a preface and supplies a series of interesting notes. An important feature of the book, which Messrs. Chatto now promise will be its illustrations. The frontispiece shows Mr. Porter mounted on his favourite cob "Jack," and a number of the paintings which he has of famous horses are reproduced. Some of these horses are Blue Gown, St. Blaise, Ormonde, Isonomy, Shotover and La Fleche. As might be expected, many fresh stories of prominent patrons of the turf are told in "Kingsclere."

Mr. Rider Haggard's story "The Wizard" will be published in England as Arrowsmith's Annual. The tale is African, and deals with the conversion of a savage tribe by a missionary and martyr, who does not trust to the ordinary resources of proselytism, but takes his stand upon a literal interpretation of the New Testament promises. The story tells how his faith triumphed, and how it was strangely supported and justified by a superior Power working through the forces of nature, and granting that direct aid which so many deny in these latter days to be vouchsafed to man. The keynote of the book is that Faith can, and still does, work miracles.

A work having an interesting bearing on Anglo American relations will be published soon by Messrs. Putnam. It is entitled The Unted States and Great Britain, and consists of three monographs by well-known Americans. Mr. David A. Wells writes on the "true governmental and commercial relations" of the two countries. His treatment of the position arising out of the Venezuela trouble has already been noted both in America and here. Mr. Phelps, who is, of course, a recognised authority on constitutional law, discusses the Monroe Doctrine. Finally, Mr. Carl Schurz, the most influential of German-Americans, deals with the subject of arbitration—a subject which he has warmly taken up.

Lady Jeune will contribute articles on Girls' Home Studies and other kindred subjects to the new edition of Every Girl's Book of Sport, Occupation, and Pastime, which Messrs. George Routledge and Sons will bring out very shortly, and which has been edited for them by Mrs. Mary Whitley. Practical articles on dairy farming and poultry rearing by Lady John Hay will be a feature of the book, a considerable amount of space being also devoted to notes by experts on cycling, golf, fencing, skating, photography drawing and painting, amateur theatricals, house decoration, needlework, and other topics of special interest to girls.

The idea of compiling a volume of Modern Political Orations has occurred to Mr. Leopold Wagner. The result is a group of twenty-four speeches, which Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish very shortly. These have, of course, been selected entirely for their qualities and without respect to party or subject. They range from Brougham's address on negro emancipation to a speech by Mr. John Morley on Home Rule. Other contents of the book came from the lips of Macaulay, O'Connell, Beaconsfield, John Bright, Isaac Butt, Bradlaugh, Parnell, and Mr. Gladstone. A reprint of Cobden's Corn Law speech of '42 will be appropriate in view of the jubilee of Free Trade.

A second edition of Stevenson's posthumous story, Weir of Hermiston, is being prepared by Messrs. Chatto. The Reds of the Midi, a historical novel by Felix Gras, is being published in English by Mr. Heinemann. Mrs. Catherine Janvier has made the translation. Mr. E. F. Benson describes his forthcoming volume, The Babe, B.A., as the uneventful history of a young gentlemen at Cambridge. It will appear in few weeks' time. Immediatey Mr. Arnold will publish Mr. Stephen Crae's new story, George's Mother, and a tale by Mr. W. G. Colling wood, called The Bondwoman. The latter volume relates to the Northmen of Lakeland in the transition period between Paganism and Christianity, and the first great Scottish raid after the Norse settlement of the Dales. Messrs. Osgood are publishing at once a new story by Mrs. O'Shakespeare, to which she gives the title A False Laurel.

It is arranged that Mr. Gladstone's new book, Studies Subsidiary to the Works of Bishop Butler, shall appear here and in America about July 7. The Duke of Argyll has just finished the revision of the proofs of his new book, Our Responsibilities for Turkey. Mr. John Lane will publish a volume of twelve plays by an American author, Mr. Henry B. Fuller. It is named The Puppet Booth. Hans Breitmann's somewhat odd book, A Manual of Mending and Repairing, is to be published by Messrs. Chatto. A group of lyrics by Mrs. Chatherine Hinkson is to appear this month with the title A Lover's Breast-Knot. The publisher is Mr. Elkin Mathews. Made in Germany, a volume reprinted, with important additions, from the "New Review," will be published soon by Mr. Heinemann. The writer is understood to be Mr. E. E. Williams. Two new volumes of verse are announced for early publication by Mr. Elliot Stock. They are, Iona: a Northern Legend, by Christabel Scott, and Poems of Love and Nature, by C. W. Cayzer.

Mr. Gladstone's new volume of Studies subsidiary to the works of Bishop Butler will be published at the Clarendon Press early in July. Part I. will consist of XI. chapters on Butler himself. The substance of one of these, a reply to the Bishop's censors, appeared in the "Nineteenth Century," and most of another chapter, that treating of Butler's celebrity and influence, was published in Good Words, but each of these has now been revised and supplemented by Mr. Gladstone. Part II., consisting of ten chapters, is devoted to such subsidiary studies as Discussion of a Future Life, Necessity or Determinism, Teleology, Miracle, the Mediation of Christ, and Probability as the Guide of Life, and of these only part of the first has been published in the "North American Review." The volume will be issued simultaneously in this country and in America.

Professor Bruck, of Breslau, has published a new volume, entitled, New Germany and Its Pioneers, in which he expresses his ideas on using criminals for colonising the lands under the protection of Germany. He considers South-West Africa as peculiarly adapted for such convict colonies, and believes that they would later on become a field for general emigration. The criminals would be the "pioneers," and the country, which he says is a better one for cattle breeding and agriculture than can be found anywhere else in the world, would afford a home and nourishment during centuries to come for Germany's superfluous population.

The scheme for placing in the Chelsea Public Library the admirable statuette of Sir Thomas More, by Herr Ludwig Cauer, of Berlin, which was exhibited at last year's Academy, has been influentially supported. Amongst the subscribers are the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Teynham, Lord St. Oswald, Lord Arundell of Wardour, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, the Lord Chief Justce, Lord James of Hereford, Mr. Justice Day, Mr. Justice Mathew, Mr. Justice Wills, Sir Frank Lockwood, Sir Charles Dilke, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Mr. Leonard Courtney, Mr. Bigham, Mr. H. C. Richards, M.P., Mr. Alfred Cock the Bishop of Emmaus, and Mr. Sidney Lee. A small sum is still needed to erect a public memorial to one of the most illustrious figures in English history. Subscriptions should be forwarded to Mr. Alfred Cock, Q.C., F.S.A. 1, Elm-court, Temple, E.C.

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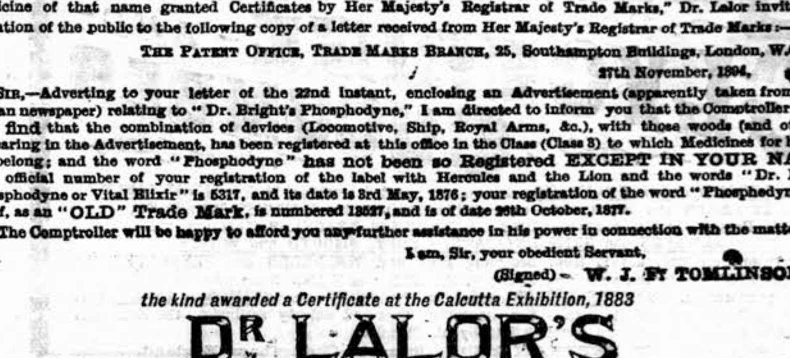
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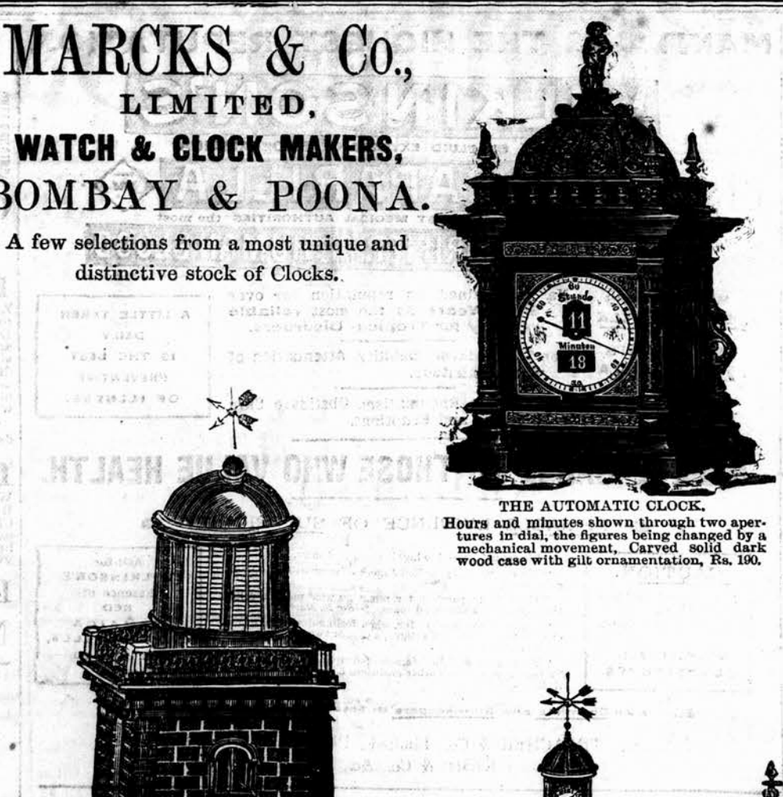
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"SANITAS" POWDER is non-poisonous and fragrant, and generates (by slow evaporation), the active oxygenated and aromatic healthful vapours of Pine and Eucalyptus Forests.

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4.—Sprinkle it over all drains twice a week.
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6.—Sprinkle it freely about stables, kennels, cow sheds, pig sties, poultry houses, rabbit hutches, farm yards, market places, factories, urinals, ash bins, &c.
7.—For disinfecting walls, ceilings, cattle trucks and slaughter-houses, make the powder into a wash or milk by admixture with water and apply it in that form.
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